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VOL. XX NO. 266 BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

AHMEDABAD POLICE OFFICER SHOT DEAD

MAHATMA'S WARNING TO IMPATIENT SCEPTICS

"Let Them Watch, Wait & See"

NO "ILL-CONCEIVED INTERFERENCE" IN ERADICATING UNTOUCHABILITY

In a third statement, released through the Associated Press, Gandhiji utters a warning against allowing the movement to eradicate untouchability to degenerate into "merely spectacular demonstrations" . It is a movement "purely and simply of the purification of Hinduism" and he counsels "impatient sceptics" to watch and wait and not mar it through hasty interference, however laudable their motives.

POONA, Nov. 7.

In a third statement to the press Gandhiji says: "A correspondent whom I know well and who is in sympathy with the movement against untouchability though he does not accept the whole of the programme, wrote a long letter in Hindi from which I condense the following: 'I fear that the campaign is not being kept within bounds in all parts of the country. I understand in some cases those who claim to be workers in the cause are making use of questionable methods such as restoring to abuse of adherents of the old order, and pouring ridicule on sacred names. Any one who dares to analyse your sayings or writings to extreme forms that the campaign is taking, immediately becomes butt of ridicule and is labelled: a traitor to his religion and even threatened with direct consequences. They do not seem to care for the material or moral welfare of the outcastes. They think that their effort begins and ends with promiscuous dinners and marching crowds of 'Harijans' to temples even in defiance of the wishes to the contrary of the Trustees. I am sure you do not want the movement to degenerate into mere spectacular demonstrations calculated merely to wound the feelings of the orthodox without doing the least services to the 'Harijans.'

NO COMPULSION.

Out of nearly a hundred letters on 'Untouchability' received by me during the past month this is the first letter complaining of workers' conduct bordering on violence. I, however, felt the necessity for giving publicity to the complaint, if only out of regard for my correspondent's warning to workers. I know he will not indulge in wilful exaggeration. There can be no compulsion in matters of religion, I should say in any matter. The public know my very strong views against violence in any shape or form against anyone, no matter what his caste, creed, or nationality may be.

A WARNING.

Let those in charge of the movement, trerefore, understand that even in their impatience to save me from the prospective fast they may not force the pace by adopting questionable methods. If they do so, they will merely hasten my end. It would be living death for me, to witness the degeneration of the movement in whose behalf, as I believe, God had prompted that little 'fast.' The cause of the 'Harijans' and Hinduism will not be served by methods of rabble. This is perhaps the biggest religious reform movement in India, if not in the world, involving as it does the well-being of nearly sixty million human beings living in serfdom.

WIN BY LOVE.

The orthodox section that disapproves of this is entitled to every courtesy and consideration. We have to win them by love, by self-sacrifice, by perfect self-restraint, and by letting purity of our lives produce its own silent effect upon their hearts. We must have faith in our truth and love for converting our opponents to our way. There is no doubt whatsoever that the deliverance of sixty million human beings from age-long suppression will not be brought about by mere showy demonstrations. There has to be solid and constructive programme contemplating an attack on all fronts. This enterprise requires concentrated energy of thousands of men, women, boys and girls who are actuated by the loftiest of religious motives. I would, therefore, respectfully urge those who don't appreciate the purely religious character of the movement to retire from it. Let those who have the faith and fervour, be they a few or many, work the movement.

NOT A POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

The removal of 'Untouchability' may produce, indeed it will produce, great political consequences; but it is not a political movement. It is a movement purely and simply of the purification of Hinduism and that purification can only come through the purest instruments. Thanks be to God there are hundreds if not thousands of such instruments working in all parts of India. Let impatient sceptics watch, wait and see; but let them not mar the movement by hasty and ill-conceived interference even though it may be prompted by laudable motives."—A. P.

GURUVAYOOR PRICE HE IS DETERMINED TO PAY

Campaign, Acid Test For Hinduism

POONA, Nov. 7.

In a special interview given to the Associated Press inside the Yeravda Jail Mr. Gandhi emphasised that South India has become the storm centre and explained the reasons why Guruvayoor question was worth the price he has expressed his determination to pay. The interview took place at the Superintendent's Office above the main entrance. Major Bhandari, Superintendent, only occasionally came in for [illegible] and sat at his desk at the end of the large room absorbed in some details of his official duties, while Mr. Gandhi with Mr. Mahadeo Desai Mr. Pyarelal and Mr. P. Kodandarao of the Servants of India Society formed a group at the other end.

Sparsely garbed as ever Mr. Gandhi who has only just recovered from the effects of his recent fast spoke with a clear and cheery simplicity of the prospect of another similar ordeal not far ahead. Replying to preliminary enquiries

(Continued on page 8.)

NO QUESTION OF BARGAIN WITH CONGRESS

HOARE ON GANDHIJI AND R. T. C.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bernays asked what facilities were granted to Mr. Gandhi in order to keep himself informed of political situation.

Sir S. Hoare replied:

"As Mr. Gandhi is a State prisoner he must of course be subject to some regulations. He is allowed to see without restrictions those desiring to discuss untouchability. Also Mr. Gandhi is freely allowed to write letters to publications on the subject of untouchability. As regards political situation, it may be assumed that Mr. Gandhi is fully acquainted with the present position and is having daily access to newspapers and any letters to influence him in the direction of abandoning civil disobedience will reach him. If he changes his views on the subject of civil disobedience there is nothing to hinder him from bringing the matter to the notice of the Government."

NO USEFUL RESULTS.

Mr. Bernays asked whether Mr. Gandhi was only allowed interviews on the subject of untouchability.

Sir S. Hoare replied:

"In view of what I have said I am not satisfied that any other interviews will lead to any useful results."

In any case he said he must make it clear that Government adhered to the views expressed by him in the Commons on April 29 when he said that there could be no question of bargaining with the Congress.

Sir Reginald Craddock asked whether Government would consider themselves bound by any decision taken either in conjunction with delegates to the Round Table Conference or otherwise, prior to sittings of the Joint Select Committee.

"ON GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY."

Sir S. Hoare replied that Government's proposals would be placed on Government's sole responsibility before the Joint Select Committee.

"It goes without saying that Government will support proposals including any agreed views reached with Indian delegates."

It was clear from the statement made by him on June 27 that the whole purpose of the procedure of the Joint Select Committee was to obtain full observations and criticism of proposals by Parliamentary and Indan representatives before the Bill was introduced. He added that the cost of the three Conferences already held including Burmah and the forthcoming Round Table Conference amounted to 195,000 sterling of which 71,000 fell on British and 1,24,000 on the Indian Revenues.

CONGRESS WIRELESS.

As regards Congress wireless, Sir S. Hoare said. police had failed to locate transmitter, although they had carried out a series of raids and made several arrests of persons believed to be primarily responsible.—Reuter.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TALKS AT MOSCOW

Alleged Aim At Isolation Of China

SHANGHAI, Nov. 7.

Russo-Japanese "modus vivendi" regarding Manchuria is envisaged by a report that Russo-Japanese conversations are taking place at Moscow and that Russia is endeavouring to secure the release of Soviet subjects imprisoned in Manchuria in return for their good offices in effecting the release of Japanese Nationals imprisoned in Manchuria.

Chinese newspapers allege that conversations are aimed at isolation of China.—Reuter.

Sergeant Runs Amuck

THREE OTHERS INJURED

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 7.

Sergeant Houston of Ahmedabad district police shot dead this afternoon Inspector Green in the City Police Lines. He also shot three others who have been removed to the hospital.

It appears that Sergeant Houston returned from duty at noon in the City Police Lines where all Sergeants reside. He proceeded straight into the room of Inspector Green and shot at him at point blank range in the chest.

Inspector Green fell down dead instantly. Then Sergeant Houston came out of Inspector Green's room and began firing shots at whomsoever he came across injuring three persons in this manner. Meantime Sergeant Houston was arrested.

Police are making enquiries.—A. P.

OUR WEEKLY COMPETITION

See Page 11

MADRAS LAW MEMBER HECKLED

ECHO OF FLOGGING IN BELLARY JAIL

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

At the Madras Council to-day the Law Member was considerably heckled by a volley of supplementary questions regarding the incident in Bellary Central Jail leading to a lathi charge on prisoners.

The Law Member said that the Jail Superintendent tried all pursuasive measures to avert trouble without success. All Civil Disobedience prisoners about 145 in number, who took part in the disturbance were put into their cells by force. One prisoner was flogged with the permission of Government as the Prisoner insulted the Superintendent by throwing some pots at him. Government were convinced that the Jail Superintendent was not at fault and there would be no justification for transferring him from Bellary.—A. P.

U. P. Council Refers Special Powers Bill To Select Committee

LUCKNOW, Nov. 7.

By 56 votes to 24 the Legislative Council accepted the motion of the Finance Member urging reference of the U. P. Special Powers Bill to Select Committee with instructions to report by November 15.—A. P.

"NO CO-OPERATION AS SUBJECT RACE"

Ottawa Battle In Assembly

TRADE AGREEMENTS SHOULD BE SCRUTINISED BY EXPERTS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7

The special Session of the Legislative Assembly which was summoned to consider the Ottawa Agreement and the Ordinance Bill opened at eleven today.

Before the Ottawa resolution was moved by Sir J. Bhore, the Home Member had to answer several questions regarding the demand for Gandhiji's release.

"SOCIAL & MORAL ISSUE."

Mr. B. Das: Is it not a fact that Maulana Shaukat Ali's request for an interview was not connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement but with the Unity Conference?

Mr. Haig: The question like the removal of untouchability is entirely a social and a moral issue, and Government cannot allow Mr. Gandhi to discuss ordinary political questions.

Mr. Navalrai: It is necessary to settle the Hindu-Muslim differences that Mr. Gandhi should be allowed to go into this question.

Mr. Haig: If Mr. Gandhi feels that he is in a position to settle this difficult question, he has only to dissociate himself from the Civil Disobedience Movement and there will be no further restrictions on him. (European group applause).

Mr. Jog: If Maulana Shaukat Ali's request had been met with, the Government would have had facilitated resolving of the differences between Hindus and Muslims.

R. T. C. & GANDHI'S FAST.

Mr. Haig: Mr. Gandhi was unable to effect a settlement between the Depressed Classes and the Caste Hindus at the Round Table Conference, though it is true that Mr. Gandhi did not adopt at the Round Table Conference the policy of fast.

Mr. Ranga Aiyar: Having given an opportunity to carry out propaganda for the removal of untouchability, thereby incidentally diverting the mind of the country from the Civil Disobedience; will Government now allow him to carry on the propaganda to bring about communal peace.

Mr. Haig: The question of removal of untouchability stands entirely by itself. It is a social and a moral issue.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: Is not Hindu-Muslim questions moral issue?

Mr. Haig: It is essentially a political issue.

"DIVIDE & RULE."

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: Does the Home Member subscribe to the proposition of divide and rule.

Mr. Haig: No. I have already said now that Mr. Gandhi can secure his release.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: Does the Government consider communal peace a political question, because it will bring about the down fall of the present Government.

Mr. Haig: It is a political question as it affects the New Constitution.

Mr. Pundit Sen: Are we to understand that the Government indirectly identified itself with the anti-untouchability campaign?

Mr. Haig: Government, as Mr. Gandhi has stated is out of it and cannot take in it active part.

"ELEMENT OF POLITICS."

Mr. Maswood Ahmed: Was not Separate Electorate for the Depressed Classes a political issue, when Mr. Gandhi was allowed to see people?

Mr. Haig: The question had an

(Continued on page 8.)

"Ordinance Mind Pervades Administration"

BUT CONGRESS REMAINS "STRONGEST POLITICAL PARTY"

India League Delegation On Futility Of Coercion And London Tamashas

The India League Delegation who sailed back to London on Monday evening describe in the following statement to the Press the impressions of their tour. They emphasize the communal harmony in Indian villages, have great hopes about Allahabad and are convinced that the Ordinance policy has failed. Nor do they believe that the London Purdah talks will achieve any results.

The following statement was issued on behalf of the India League Delegation by the Secretary, Mr. Krishna Menon. Member of the Delegation, whose members are Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Miss Monica Whately, Mr. Krishna Menon and Mr. Leonard W. Matters.

"We were sent to this country in August last by the India League in London to ascertain at firsthand the state of affairs and opinion in this country. During our brief stay here we have travelled widely all over British India. From Bombay where we landed we went to Poona and then to Madras. We travelled in the Tamil, Malayam, Canarese, and Telugu areas of the southern presidency. From Madras we proceeded northwards through Orissa into Bengal and parts of Assam and continued our tour through Birar and the United Provinces to Delhi. The Punjab, the N.-W. F. P., Sind and Gujerat were next visited. To finish our work within the time at our disposal we had to split ourselves into two and even to three and four sections.

ESSENCE OF WORK.

In each of these provinces the Delegation spent the greater part of its time in the rural areas. In the urban areas we met leaders and representatives of almost every shade of opinion in India, official and non-official. Our work has been carried on with as little formally as possible. We have constantly reminded ourselves that statistics and memoranda by themselves would not give us the picture of real India that we were seeking, and that an understanding of the feelings and sentiments of the people was of the essence of our work. We stayed almost invariably in Indian houses with Indian hosts. Our hosts, guides and friends were not all of one religious or political persuasion. In every province and nearly every district we took care to see the officials who gave us their point of view.

When we left England we had been told that the policy of the present Viceroy and Secretary of State was a success and that the Congress movement was all but crushed. We were further told that the agitation for self-government was confined to a minority of educated Hindus who exploited the ignorant masses and the unemployed young intelligentsia. We were also asked to expect to see a Muslim India at war with the rest of the country and standing loyalty by British Raj.

ABSENCE OF CONFIDENCE.

In towns and cities we came across a variety of diverse opinion. The differences amongst sections appeared largely to centre round the question of the distribution of power among them under Swaraj. In the desire for Self-Government and in the opposition to repression and Ordinances there was unity. This unanimity has made a deep impression on us. We also came across Indians who echoed the official views and repeated official phrases. Every section but tris has ceased to believe in the 'bona fides' of the British and Indian Governments. This absence of any confidence in Britain was specially marked in the case of moderate men who had held responsible positions under Government.

The differences amongst sectional leaders with regard to details did not prevent trem telling us that the Congress was the strongest political party in the country, it would win hands down in any free election, and that without its co-operation no constitution can be worked satisfactorily. Even officials shared this view.

APPALLED AT POVERTY.

In the villages we saw tre India of the masses of her people. We are appalled at the poverty of the Indian villager. The Indian village is the home of stark want. Go where you like in India, it is the same story of crushing taxation, rackrenting uneconomic agriculture, indebtedness, illiteracy and starvation. In some villages we saw a post office and a District Board School which in normal times are the only evidence of 'British Raj' in the village. Today under the Ordinances, police, special, punitive, plain clothes, officers and men are a feature of these villages. We found in the

(Continued on page 9.)

ALLAHABAD NEWS ON PAGES 7 & 12

Cotton Figures & Stop Press

See Page 8

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The Sholapoor Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Sudama House," Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on Monday the 14th November, 1932, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1932.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4th. To confirm donations.
5th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6th. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 10th Novr., 1932 to WEDNESDAY, the 30th Novr., 1932 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
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Bombay, 1st November, 1932.

N.B.—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Wednesday, 23rd Novr., 1932, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. The D/Ws. will be posted to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 10th Nov., 1932. Change of address, if any, should be communicated to this office.
5753

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the triennial term of the present Notified Area Committee of Borivli expires on the 21st December, 1932 and two fresh non-official members are to be elected.

NOTICE is accordingly GIVEN that a Public Meeting of the ratepayers of the said Notified Area will be held at the Khote's Office on the Ghodbunder Road, near the Railway Station, at Borivli on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, 1932, from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) when the District Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban District, will conduct the election of the said members of the new Committee.

Voting by proxy will not be allowed.

KHANDERAO R. TALPADE,
Chairman.
Borivli Notified Area Comm'tee
Borivli, 4th November, 1932.
5750.

Public Notices

University of Bombay

APPOINTMENTS OF EXAMINERS AT THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1933.

APPLICATIONS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the appointments of Examiners at the University Examinations to be held during the first half of the calendar year 1933 and should be sent in to the Registrar in the prescribed forms so as to reach him not later than FRIDAY, the 2nd December, 1932. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THE 2nd December 1932, WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

2. Forms of application and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar. There are two kinds of the form of application, viz., (A) for the Matriculation Examination, and (B) for Examinations other than Matriculation. Candidates should state in their requisitions for forms whether they desire to be supplied with a form of application in regard to the Matriculation Examination or for Examinations other than the Matriculation or for both.

3. CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR APPOINTMENT AS EXAMINER.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1932.
5730.

Notification by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay

NO. 13431|151-IMPT. OF 1932.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police Bombay's Notification No. 12313|151-Imp., dated the 4th October, 1932, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"27. Wellington Fountain—One way traffic.—All vehicular traffic entering the area known as Wellington Fountain shall proceed to the left of the fountain."

P.A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 27th October, 1932.
5749.

Notice To Jurymen

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 7th November, 1932.
5751

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STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE: — The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS: — Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:—
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
P'hone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

(Continued from Column 7.)

From Colombo:—200 h|c tea.

S S Kata Agony, Agents T Morrison & Co., from Genoa:—20 bottles mercury; 49 bales woollen rugs; 30 cases gelatine; 25 cases vermouth; 45 cases German silver; 13 cases medicine; 20 cases mascato Passito; 214 cases cotton and embroidered silk mixed goods; 28 drums chemicals; 1800 bags almonds; 235 bags dyes; 17416 pces. tiles.

S S Gambada, Agents, M M & Co., from Vizagapatam:—300 bales h. cloth; 392 bales gunnies.

From Madras:—30 cases lactogen; 27 bags drugs; 26 bags almonds; 185 bundles assafoetida; 50 bales cotton; 55 bales cotton waste.

From Tuticorin:—225 bales cotton; 119 bales cotton yarn; 26 cases cheese; 30 cases senna leaves.

From Cochin:—45 h|c tea.

From Ponanani:—398 bags coconuts.

From Calicut:—29 h|c tea.

From Tellicherry:—57 bundles canes.

From Mangalore:—135 bags supari.

From Colombo:—129 bundles c.i. pipes and fittings.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
November 7.
Gharinda, Hamilton, Calcutta.
City of Oran, James, New York.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
California, Smart, Liverpool.
Mundra, Hemmings, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.
November 7.
Victoria, Benzamino, Genoa.

LOADING.
November 7.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Nuddea for Rangoon.
Steamer Takhiwa for Durban.
Steamer Gharinda for Calcutta.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gharinda arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S City of Oran:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Oran, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Badarpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Mundra:The B I S N Coy's steamer Mundra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S California:—The Graham T Coy's steamer California, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria sailed yesterday for Genoa, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
Bombay, Nov. 7.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Tuscania 10016, Liverpool, 10|11 Grahams Trading Co.
7 Tango Maru 4238, Japan 13|11, N. Y. Kaisha.
12 Havre Maru 3950, Japan 8|11, O S Kaisha.
14 Mundra 4478 Hull 10|11 M M & Co.
16 Victoria 7115, Genoa 7|11, L Triestino & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Hakodate Maru 3226 Kobe 16-11 N Y Kaisha.
3 Bandra 1893 P'Gulf 9|11, M M & Co.
9 Naringa 4118 Calcutta NF, M M & Co.
10|11 Subadar 3397 Rangoon 13–11 T Morrison & Co.
12–13 Gharinda 3212 NF, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Shuja, 3112, Jeddah, 8-11, T Morrison and Co.
F Haideri 874, Tuticorin 8|11 S Hassumi & Co.
L Lalita 283, M'Coast N F Malabar S S Co.
M Alavi 2161, N F, N F T Morrison & Co.
N Oostcappelle 348 M'Coast 9–11 Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Malwa 10|11, P & O S N Co.
Chitral, 10|11, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 14|11, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 17|11, P & O S N Co.
Strathard, 24|11, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma, 12|11, M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Sumatra 1|12, L Edwards Ltd.
Thodefugeland 12|11, L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 22|12, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Castalia 21|11 G T Co.
Clan Buchanan, 14-11 J. F. Co.
City of Simla 8|11 K N Co.
City of Lahore 19|11 K N Co.
City of Valencia 8|12 K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Ockenfels, 8|11 L Edward Ltd.
Wachtfels 13|11 L Edward Ltd
Weissenfels 26|11 L Edward Ltd
FROM NEW YORK.
President Adams, 10|11, F F Campbell & Co.
Spring Bank, 15|11, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberly, 29|11, F F Campbell & Co.
FROM KOBE
Borneo Maru 8|11, O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 17|11, N Y Kaisha.
Morioka Maru 29|11, N Y Kaisha.
Alipore 15|11, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 18|11, P & O S N Co.
Sourabaya Maru, 23|11, O S Kaisha.
Fuku Maru, 30|11, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 19|12, O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan 12|11 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 19|11 M M & Co.
Tairea 3|12, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Mundra NF; M M & aCo.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tuscania 10|11, Graham T Co.
California N F G T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Hakodate Maru NF; N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 13|11, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 8|11, O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bandra 9/11 M M & Co.
Vasna 10/11 M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Subadar 13|11 T M Co.
Nuddea NF, M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Hohenfels N F L Edwards.
FOR JEDDAH.
Shuja 8|11 T M Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Alavi NF, T M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Gharinda NF M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Takhiwa 16|11 M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Hakodate Maru 5|11|32.
S S Bahaduri 5|11|32.
S S Bandra (Boats) 5|11|32.
S S Vita 5|11|32.
S S Sarasvati 5|11|32.
S S Naldera (Boats) 5|11|32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 7.

S S Mundra for Dunkirk —79 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 220 bales cotton raw N Nagshi & Co.

For Hull:—520 drums groundnut oil A R Oomerbhoy; 2800 bags castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 100 drums groundnut oil, Swastika Oil Mills; 33 bales hemp, M. Nissim.

S S Tuscania for Glasgow:—500 bags masoor, T S Thadani & Sons.

For New York:—200 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—1232 bags linseed, K M Nathoo; 101 bags gum Karaya S Khetsey & Co.; 5164 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 52 drums ground nut oil, Swastika Oil Mills; 215 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Antwerp: 800 bags kardi seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 375 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Amsterdam:—140 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.

For Passages:—50 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Oran for Philadelphia:—28 bales goat skin, S M H Kaderbax.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe:—233 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.; 600 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 700 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Havre Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 136 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.; 211 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay Nov. 7.

S S Arabia, Agents, L Triestino, from Samarang:—31130 bags sugar.

From Sourbaya:—56 bags betel nuts; 400 bales old newspaper.

From Batavia:—293 bags betel nuts.

S S Jalaveera, Agents, S S N Co from Calcutta:—2475 bags rice; 100 chests tea; 80 bales twine; 130 bales jute twine; 465 bales gunnies; 25 bales b. twill; 174 H cloth.

From Colombo:—36 bags copra; 220 h|c tea; 1580 cylinders cocoanut oil.

From Alleppey:—50 bags pepper

From Cochin:—499 bundles coir yarn; 48 bundles coir rope; 130 bags cocoanut; 60 bags cashew roots; 25 bags cashew kernals.

S S President Polk, Agents F F Campbell & Co., from San Francisco:—1200 cases cud. fruits.

From Manila:—60 coils rope.

From Penang:—200 bags tepioca.

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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From life to death... Is but a short step

A slight stomachic indisposition, at first appears to be negligible. However, serious and often fatal consequences follow when one has failed to check promptly stomachic troubles such as constipation, poor digestion, acidity of stomach, flatulence, etc.

Within the reach of every one is the sure, safe and easy means of protecting oneself from abdominal ills. The regular daily use of **Magnesia San Pellegrino,** by its purging and cooling action, rids the intestines of all waste matter which is the root cause of stomachic complaints.

Take a spoonful of **Magnesia San Pellegrino** every morning, and enjoy a good digestion and general good health.

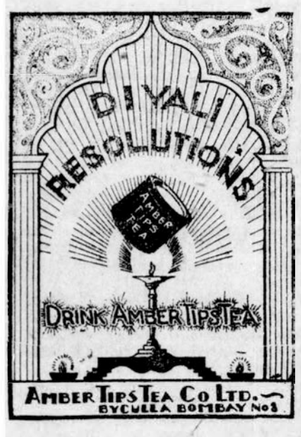
Price per bottle Rs. 1-8-0

„ single dose tin „ 0-3-0

At Chemists and Stores

Agents: E. STELLA & CO.,

P.O Box 868 ..... BOMBAY



A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Manufactured by the renowned

VIKRAM PHARMACY

BARODA

VIKRAM TABLETS

for removing

CONSTIPATION

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ALL DISORDERS OF BOWELS.

A trial bottle costs only SIX ANNAS.

Available at all good Chemists and Stores.

Sole Agents:—

Messrs. MARATHE BROS.,

Raopura, Baroda.

GIVE PREFERENCE A CHANCE

Commerce Member's Ottawa Oratory

AGREEMENT "A BUSINESS PROPOSITION"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

Moving a resolution urging the acceptance of the Ottawa Agreement in the Legislative Assembly this morning, Sir Joseph Bhore, the Commerce Member appealed to the House to make an unbiassed and unprejudiced examination of the results of the recent Imperial Economic Conference. So far as the Government of India and their Delegation are concerned, he said, they were dominated by one idea and one idea alone, namely to place India and India's interests before everything else, and he claimed that in the Agreement which had been arrived at, this idea had been fulfilled. He set three general questions which covered the whole field and then proceeded to furnish replies to them.

THREE QUESTIONS.

These questions were firstly: "Why did we go to Ottawa? Secondly, what exactly did we get at Ottawa?

And thirdly, why should we accept that agreement?"

Taking the first question, he traced the changes in the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom and drew attention to the fundamental changes which had taken place in that policy early this year. The Import Duties Act had placed the fiscal relations of the United Kingdom and the Empire countries on an entirely alterered basis. As a result of this change, India was faced with a new situation. She could either have ignored the consequences of the Import Duties Act, or should have entered into a discussion of a possible Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom and thus averted such consequences to her trade as might in the normal course have been expected to follow the imposition of the British Tariffs.

THREAT TO INDIA'S TRADE.

The Government of India chose the latter alternative, and having regard to the possible losses to India's export trade through the new British Duties, he maintained that no Government could possibly have refused to enter into negotiations consistently with its duty to the interests of the country. He pointed out that it was impossible, in view of the conditions of the problem, at this stage to arrive at a mathematical calculation of even approximate accuracy. But while he would not attempt to guess at any figures of possible losses, he would try to satisfy the House through an examination of a few typical commodities how real and substantial was the threat to India's trade offered by the new fiscal policy of the United Kingdom.

BLOW TO TEA INDUSTRY.

Sir Joseph Bhore then proceeded to state a few typical instances of commodities like lac in which though India possessed a virtual monopoly, he said, she yet ran the risk of losing her trade through the competition of substitutes. Lastly, he took the case of tea, the largest single item of export to the United Kingdom amounting in value to about 2,000,000 sterling annually. In the case of tea, he asserted that without preference, the industry might possibly have been set on the path of irretrievable disaster. In regard to the argument that the British Government would not have allowed the interests of the British planters to suffer, he pointed out that such an argument might equally apply to the Dominions, and thus would have reduced the new British fiscal policy to one great bluff—an absurd assumption.

AFFECTING INDIANS.

The Commerce Member then pointed out the disaster to the tea industry of India which could not stand equal competition with Java in the lower grade and could not face a preference of the Ceylon tea. If India were excluded from it, it meant not only disaster to the British capital, but to a considerable amount of Indian capital and to the Indian labour and to the country generally. He gave as an instance the fact that the statistics of Sterling Tea Companies showed that some of them spent no less than 72 per cent. of their gross earnings in the country Government, therefore, could not possibly look with equanimity on disaster overtaking the tea industry of India. He also pointed out that whether as hostile critics had estimated India's loss of trade would amount to 8 or 10 crores if they had refused to enter into negotiations for a Trade Agreement, or as he believed would have been infinitely more, the Government could not have possibly allowed that loss of trade nor refused to avert a blow on the agricultural and industrial classes of the country. He said that no less than 16 foreign countries had as a result of the Import Duties Act asked the United Kingdom to enter into reciprocal trade agreements and he argued that this fact was presumptive evidence that the consequences of the new British Fiscal Policy could not possibly have been ignored as the hostile critics obviously had wished the Government of India to do.

The Commerce Member then went on to give a brief summary of what exactly were the preferences which were proposed to be given to Great Britain and what India would get in return. In regard to the former he laid special stress on the important limitations to the grant of preferences under Schedule F which had the effect of carrying out an accepted national economic and industrial policy which was to admit, for certain National reasons, certain categories of articles free or at exceptionally low rates

"A BUSINESS PROPOSITION."

He emphasised the fact that this was not the question of Imperial Preference in the usual sense but of plain business proposition and showed that 55 per cent. of India's imports would still be outside the scheme of preferences. He then proceeded to rebut the criticism of the effect that the preferences which India had received and said they were of little or no value. He took a few typical instances and showed to the Assembly at some length what great possibilities of enlargement of trade, the preferences in respect of articles like vegetable oils, oilseeds and rice held out.

As regards preferences exchanged between India and Colonial Empire, he said that while they might not yield great results at once, they held out a promise for considerable development in future in the market for Indian manufactured goods like cotton piecegoods, yarn, and iron and steel in those areas.

BASED ON TWO GROUNDS

The Commerce Member finally turned to the question why the agreement should be accepted and replied to certain arguments that had been advanced in favour of rejecting the agreement. These arguments were merely based on two grounds, firstly that losses accruing from the possible failure to enter into Trade Agreement were not likely to be heavy, and secondly that preferences given by India far exceeded those which she would get in return.

In regard to the first, Sir Joseph Bhore pointed out that even on the showing of the hostile critics, trade of considerable magnitude was involved and India could not possibly have lightly afforded the loss of that trade. As regards the attempt to evaluate preferences, he pointed out that little reliance should be placed at attempt to arrive at accurate mathemadical estimates at this stage.

"PRIMA FACIE."

All that could be said was that "prima facie" both parties stood to gain from the agreement but that if, as a result of actual experience over a period of time, and this was the only reliable guide, India found she had made a mistake and that her anticipations had not, having regard to the growth of her trade, materialised and if the price paid was too high or the loss accruing from the action of the foreign customers outweighed the benefits from the agreement, then as it was open to Great Britain so it was open to India to terminate the Agreement at six months notice. He claimed that a fairer or more reasonable proposition could not have been placed before the House.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN DELEGATION.

Sir Joseph Bhore concluded his speech by paying a tribute to the work of the Indian delegation, who had served the interests of India with loyalty of purpose, singleness of aim and the knowledge and understanding above all praise.—A.P.

Gujarati Saleswomen For Bombay

LADIES' CO-OP. STORES TO TRY EXPERIMENT

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

The Second Annual Report of the Gujarati Sri Sahakari Mandal Ltd. and the Balance Sheet of the Swadeshi Stores conducted at the Sandhurst Road by the said Mandal are now before the public. The first year's report of the work done by a few enthusiastic lady workers when placed before the public was hailed as a great success in as much as an attempt at advancing Swadeshi by way of starting a Stores on the basis of Co-operative principles conducted and managed by educated ladies of Society was the first of its kind in our city.

This small band of enterprising ladies headed by Shrimati Hansa Mehta, as their President carried the message of Swadeshi through their activities in connection with the said Stores into hundreds of Gujarati homes. The conductors are aware of numerous families to which articles of foreign makes have become unknown.

PROFIT BALANCE SHEET

The Stores this year too has made a good progress and the balance sheet shows a profit of Rs. 1286-6-4. The Committee has announced a dividend to the shareholders on their investment. The net sales during the year under review amounted to rupees fifty thousand.

The stores have been lately very much enlarged and articles of all makes and varities are stored on a large scale to meet the requirements of its customers.

The Committee of the Stores have this year a scheme of having Saleswomen instead of Salesmen. For this purpose they have invited applications from prospective candidates who as apprentices will at first be trained up and on their qualifying for the work will be employed on salary.

The two energetic Secretaries Mrs. Lilavati Banker, B. A., and Mrs. Nilam Desai, deserve congratulations and credit for their efficient and selfless management. The Committee hopes the public will still further extend its patronage to the enterprise and encourage indegenous industries.

PRABASI BANGA SAHITYA SAMMILAN

(From A Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The tenth session of the Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammilan (Literary Conference of the Bengalees residing outside Bengal) which was proposed to hold at Allahabad during the last Christmas holidays but was postponed on the request of the Rabindra-Jayanti Samity of Calcutta, will be held this year during the Christmas week in the buildings of the Anglo-Bengali Intermediate College, Allahabad. The days provisionally fixed are the 27th, 28th and 29th December, 1932. A reception committee has been formed under the presidentship of the hon'ble Justice Sir Lal Gopal Mukerji, Prof. K. C. Sinha has been elected the secretary. Dr. M. N. Saha, Dr. N. R. Dhar, Dr. P. K. Acharya, Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, Prof. A. C. Banerji, Prof. A. C. Mukerji, Prof. Amarantha, Jha, Prof. N. B. Mitra, Principal B. N. Kar, Srijut Hari Mohan Roy, Srimati Prabha Devi, Srimati Pratibh Devi, Srimati Sulata Devi are some of the prominent members of the committee. The reception committee will arrange for the boarding and lodging of the delegates. Special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of the ladies. The delegation fees are Rs. for the students below 20 years in age and Rs. 5 for others. All Bengalees and lovers of the Bengali literature are cordially invited to attend the conference.

Delegates intending to join should intimate the secretary at 158, Colonel gunj, Allahabad. Other particulars will be notified in due course of time.

NATION IN REVOLT AGAINST ARMY

No Uniforms In Public

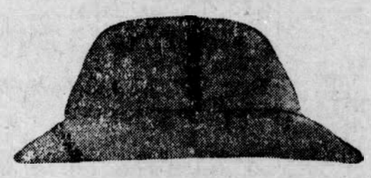
Soldiers in uniform appear on the streets of Santiago de Chile only at peril of their lives (says Reuter). Eleven soldiers have been sniped within a week. This is the result of a wave of resentment against the army which has swept over the country owing to the successive revolts in barracks and interference in politics by the military. A Chilean army order has in consequence been issued instructing officers to wear mufti when appearing in public, in order not to attract public attention.

Hotels and restaurants have posted notices asking army officers not to enter. In one case civilians rushed upon 30 officers who entered a fashionable cafe and threw them into the street.

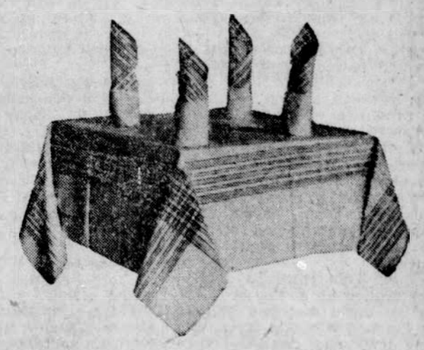
Shops that illustrate the absolute supremacy of EDSU materials.

THESE fascinating EDSU shops! How immensely popular they are! All the advertising in the world could not give a better proof of EDSU's worth than the daily rush of enthusiastic customers to EDSU shops.

And is it surprising? What other cloth shops could offer such a variety of up-to-date materials? If you have any love of beautiful cloth come and admire at an EDSU shop—and marvel at the cheapness.



FOR EDSU give full value for money, and you would have difficulty in finding other Indian-made cloths that could give you the supreme smartness that EDSU fabrics give for such a small outlay.



ON NOVEMBER THE FIFTH THE BIG SHOWCASE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS IS GIVEN OVER ENTIRELY TO A WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF THE LATEST CREATIONS OF EDSU. THERE YOU WILL BE ABLE TO SEE FOR YOURSELF SOMETHING OF THE ORIGINALITY AND VARIETY OF EDSU FABRICS.

Visit EDSU shops or write for free samples to P. O. Box 168, Bombay.

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Opp: Richardson & Cruddas, BYCULLA.

Supari Bagh Road, PAREL.

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Over one crore of Indians buy EDSU every year.

EDSU FABRICS

Made in the Mills under the Management of E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

GODREJ'S AROMATIC EAU-DE-COLOGNE

IS THE PRODUCT OF

INDIAN CAPITAL AND LABOUR

Having regard to the widespread interest displayed in ALL-INDIAN GOODS and to the unrivalled reputation enjoyed by those of Gadrej manufacture, we are confident that the above statement merits your consideration.

Our aim has been always to sustain the Highest Standard of Quality so that the name of GODREJ stands as a HALLMARK for goods of distinction, while our retail and wholesale selling prices are always inviting to the public and the distributor.

Of All Chemists In All Sizes

MANUFACTURERS:—GODREJ JOSHI & Co.

SOLE AGENTS:—NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.

121, Esplanade Road, : : : : : : : : BOMBAY

SIGNS OF REGAINING CONFIDENCE IN AMERICAN COTTON

Foreign And General Buying

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS EXPECTED

Present Prices Seem Low Enough

Bombay, Nov. 7.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was active and strong on foreign buying and also buying on favourable Manchester advices and general buying.

Spinners strike in Manchester is settled and mills are expected to resume work from to-day. This news had a favourable effect on the market and Liverpool market is expected to show better undertone.

It is expected that the Democratic candidate will succeed at to-morrow's election but in any case it seems that present cotton prices are low enough. Hedge selling is diminishing and gradual improvement in prices is anticipated. Professional shorts are covering their unprotected interest and the market shows good rallying power.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 15 points but under scattered selling prices declined 5 points from the opening level and reached the lowest level of the day. At this level there was renewed buying and prices advanced 15 points from the low level reached during the early part of the day. The market closed at about the highest level at a net rise of 24 to 25 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 25 points at 6.45c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 20 to 21 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 19 points at 6.39c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points on renewed scattered Bombay Continental and trade buying which was met with hedge and local selling. The market advanced further on good trade calling and better feeling prevailed. There was scattered outside buying. The market closed steady at a rise of 9 to 10 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 16 points at 5.55d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 10 points and Egyptian Cotton futures advanced 12 to 7 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 27 to 14 points.

CONFIDENCE IN WALL STREET.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: Mr. Owen Young's support of Roosevelt's candidature and rumours of his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury in the probable Roosevelt's administration has revived confidence in Wall St. and has improved commodity prices. Mr. Young carries a reputation amongst European Powers being the author of the last German Reperation settlement.

Many people wonder why cotton should be considered an investment under 6½ cents. It is generally admitted fact that present prices entail losses not only to tenant renters but to the proprietor farmer. If farmers are to obtain about 4 cents per lb. on current prices as a productive cost how can a normal production continue. Political insecurity has caused the producers to carry the burden of surplus stocks, whilst the stockists and consumers purchase from hand to mouth. Heavy deficits and Government's offering remunerative interests on the loans in the past has diverted capital into the safer investment of gilt-edged securities disregarding commodities in consequence of the many trade barriers and continued high taxation. The recent offerings of low interest rates by the British Government and abundance of funds being unable to find sound investments has caused a broader outlook by many investors.

It is now being realised however safe gilt-edge securities may be present prices are not attractive and this must necessarily divert idle funds into unproductive priced commodities. All Governments depend for their revenue on the agricultural and industrial productive earnings and if such earnings be diminished continued increase in national debts will not enhance financial stability. Anticipating a consumption of American cotton this season of about 15 million bales Continental and Japanese spinners seem to be heavy buyers.

Our opinion is unchanged and we advice purchases on any set-backs.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January highest 6.45 (11-53 a.m.) lowest 6.30 (10-38 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Spinners strike settled Commerce work Monday. Likely to advance.

Liverpool:—Lancashire yarn strike is over, mills re-open Monday morning. Prevailing opinion is that we shall be dearer to-morrow. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of a gradual advance.

New York:—Expect democratic candidate successful at Tuesdays election but in any case believe conditions will improve after election. Cotton prices seem low enough. Hedge sales diminishing and any improvement in business should result sharp upturn in prices.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-16 a.m: Better feeling all markets.

6-02 p.m.: Market advanced on more outside buying, less disposition to sell. Lancashire resuming work on Monday.

Private crop estimates received to-day:—

Fossicks Bureau	...	11,175,000
McFadden Brothers	...	11,399,000
New York Members	...	11,410,000
Clement Curtis	...	11,455,000
Daily News Record	...	11,626,000

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Some increase Bureau generally anticipated, we agree but consider discounted therefore prefer square books over Bureau. Speculators generally anticipating psychological improvement after American election. We doubt this apart from long view. See no reason bulling anything meantime.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York-Liverpool:—Jany. 426; March 421; May 415.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A/-May (218)—Liverpool May (5.40); Rs. 14-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A/-May (218)—New York May (6.65) Rs. 5 at 3.30-3/16 Cross Rate.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 4.
(In 1000's)

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1931-32
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	5,509	677	6,261
Forward to American Mills including Canada & other America (excluding linters)	1,595	172	1.574
Exports from U.S. Ports	2.255	330	1,995
Of which to Japan	373	72	502
Of which to China	65	2	303
Of which to Great Britain	358	82	240
Of which to Germany	628	52	422
Stock at New York	—	205	—
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	4,329	—
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	2,133	—
World's visible supply	—	10.480	—
Of which American cotton	—	8.815	—
Forward to the world's mills (excluding linters)	3,498	315	3,231
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3.345	429	3,839

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.
(In 1000's)

Total forwarded	534	29	628
East Indian forwarded	43	5	70
Total stock	—	727	—
East Indian Stock	—	22	—

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

East Indian Cotton Association Ld.
Bombay, Nov. 7.

Receipts from 1st Sept to 3rd Nov.		1,82,413
Same time last season ...		83.502
Exports from 1st Sept. to 3rd Nov.:	1932	1931
United Kingdom	4,020	3,756
Continent	55,895	39,172
China	200	68.920
Japan	1,19.910	67,420
Coast Ports	2,577	13,181
Total	1,82,602	1,92,458
Total exports by Rail. 1st Sept. to 3rd Nov. 1932		19,176
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 3rd Nov. 1932 ...		1,19,711
Same period last year ...		1,20.827
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters dealers & mills in Bombay on 3rd Nov. 1932 ...		5.50,492
Same time last year		4.42,786

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from up-country from 1st Sept. 1932 to 24th Oct. 1932 ...	32,558
Total for the corresponding period last season ...	18.365
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1932 to 4th Oct. 1932	80.722
Total for the corresponding period last season ...	59,386

No Business In Leading Markets

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

All leading markets in the city were officially open to-day but no business is reported. Nominal quotations were as under:—

COTTON

Broach A/M 217
Oomra D/J 195/8
Bengal D/S 176/8
Bengal Morch 180/8

SILVER

Ready	56/8/0
November delivery	55/10/0
December delivery	56/15/0

SOVEREIGNS

Ready	19/4/3
November	19/5/0
December	19/5/3

SEEDS

Linseed May	6/11/0
Wheat May	4/14/0

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 31st October. 1932:

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	19.77.73,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,94,63,000
	Rs. 24,10,36,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	3.45,22,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,47,86,000
Bills Discounted	34,35,000
Lands & Buildings	1,11,41,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,59,06,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper. Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	15,12,46,000
	Rs. 24,10,36,000

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Current quotations of local made piece-goods and yarns.

BOMBAY, Nov. 4

GREY UNBLEACHED:—

	Rs. a. P.
Longcloth (S. Quality)	0/11/0
Longcloth (Standard Quality) per lb	0/10/6
Shirting per lb.	0/10/3
Dhoties (upto ¼" nakhi border) per lb.	0/10/9
Drills per lb.	0/8/6
T. Clothes per lb.	0/10/3
Domestics	0/9/9
Domestics per lb.	0/9/9
Domestics per lb.	0/10/3
Salita per lb.	0/10/3
Chadars per lb.	0/10/6

WHITE BLEACHED:—

Striped Shirting per piece 3/2/3
Twills per piece Not quoted

DYED GOODS:—

Dyed Longcloth (black) Not quoted.
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red) Not quoted.

FANCY GOODS:—

Susi Check per piece not quoted.
Susi CheEck per piece Not quoted.
Sholapur coating p.piece 7/4/0
Sholapur Coating per piece 6/6/0
Striped Drills per piece Not quoted.
Kashmere Cloth per piece 3/2/0
Towels per dozen Not quoted.

YARN:—

4s. Bump (nominal) per lb. Not	
6½s All Waste per lb.	0/5/3
8½s per lb.	0/5/9
10½s per lb.	0/5/9
12½s per lb.	0/6/0
16s per lb.	0/6/9
20s per lb.	0/7/3
24s per lb.	0/8/0
32s per lb.	0/9/6
40s per lb.	0/11/9

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

F. P. Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date 5-11-32	3397000	3886000
Receipts Yesterday 5.11.32	,2000	47000
Exports to date 5-11-32	2275000	2041000
Stock at Ports 4-11-32	4329000	4435000
Stock Interior Towns 4-11.32	2133000	1904000
Stock Liverpool 4-11-32	727000	687000
Visible Supply 4-11.32	8815000	8239000
Quantity in Sight 4.11.32	5509000	6261000
Quantity out of Sight 4-11.32	3498000	3231000

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., have issued the following report dated London 19th October.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £139,422,094 on the 12th instant. as compared with £139,421,534 on the previous Wednesday.

Substantial amounts of gold have been offered in the open market and most of the available supplies have been secured for a destination not disclosed. His prices have been quoted in consequence of the weakness of sterling and to-day's quotation of 122s|2d per fine ounce is the highest since January 6th last.

Quotations during the week:—

	Per fine ounce.
Oct. 13th	..... 119s|9 d
Oct. 14th	..... 119s|9 d
Oct. 15th	..... 119s|10d
Oct. 17th	..... 119s|10d
Oct. 18th	.... 120s|—d
Oct. 19th	..... 122s|2 d
Average	..... 120s|2.7d
	Equivalent value of £ sterling.
Oct. 13th	.... 14s|2 .3d
Oct. 14th	..... 14s|2 .3d
Oct. 15th	..... 14s|2 .1d
Oct. 17th	..... 14s|2 .1d
Oct. 18th	..... 14s|1 .9d
Oct. 19th	..... 13s|10.9d
Average	..... 14s|1 .6d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 10th instant to mid-day on the 17th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,490,606
British India	631.177
Egypt	99.997
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	59,841
Australia	49.109
New Zealand	26,410
Straits Settlements & Dependencies	26.944
Other countries	11,257
	£2,395,341

EXPORTS.

France	£1,585,136
Netherlands	120,525
Switzerland	20,960
Other countries	5,594
	£1,732,215

About £515,000 of gold was shipped from Bombay last week. The S. S. "Mantua" has £428,000 and £44,000 consigned to London and Holland respectively, and the S. S. "City of Cairo" £43,000 consigned to London.

Details of the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of September last are set out below. They reveal an excess of imports over expor £1,144,527, which brings the total such excess for the nine months ending Sept. 30th. to £22,038,085.

IMPORTS.

Netherlands	£ 173,135
Belgaum	4,591
France	1,719
Italy	—
Germany	5,190
Poland	—
Switzerland	—
Egypt	57,388
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	99.484
West Africa	124,749
United States of America	—
Brazil	52,880
Kenya	9,430
Union of South,Africa and SouthWest Africa Territory ...	6,863,980
Rhodesia	307,434
Iraq	65,217
British India	3,426 637
Straits Settlements & Dependencies	153,950
Australia	423,898
New Zealand	17,815
Salved from S. S. "Egypt"	266,775
Other countries	69,621
	£12,123,893

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£ 903,696
Belgium	19,100
France	7,778,477
Italy	221,985
Germany	4,114
Poland	26,491
Switzerland	45,931
Egypt	2,130
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	—
West	—
United States of America	1,972,542
Brazil	—
Kenya	—
Union of South-Africa & South-West Africa Territory	—
Rhodesia	—
Iraq	—
British India	—
Straits Settlements & Dependencies	—
Australia	—
New Zealand	—
Salved from S. S. "Egypt"	—
Other countries	4,900
	£10,979,366

SILVER.

Until to-day, the market had continued very quiet, with only small daily variations in prices Moderate sales from the Continent were offset by China buying, whilst America also gave some support. The Indian Bazaars have not been active, but have carried forward contracts falling due.

To-day, firmer advices from China, following the appreciation of the dollar, were followed by buying orders from that quarter and prices rose 1|8d for cash and 3|16d for two months, being quoted at 17.7|8 and 18d for the respective deliveries.

In view of the factor responsible for the rise the market is somewhat uncertain and may be to be influenced by movements of the dollar-sterling exchange.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 10th instant to mid-day on the 17th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£30.930
Belgium	4.590
British India	12,900
Iraq	2,300
British South Africa	2,625
New Zealand	1,602
Other countries	2,426
	£57,373

EXPORTS.

Czecho-Slovakia	£ 50,900
Yugoslavia	109,339
Poland	23,275
British India	22.325
Persia	3,000
Zangibar & Pemba ..	2,000
France	1,722
Other countries	7,687
	£220,728

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery
Oct. 13th	..... 17.13|16d
Oct 14th	..... 17.11|16d
Oct. 15th	..... 17.11|15d
Oct. 17th	.... 17.11|16d
Oct. 18th	..... 17. 3|4 d
Oct. 19th	..... 17. 7|8 d
Average	..... 17.750d
	Two months delivery
Oct. 13th	..... 17. 7|8 d
Oct. 14th	..... 17.13|16d
Oct. 15th	..... 17.13|16d
Oct. 17th	..... 17. 3|4 d
Oct. 18th	..... 17.13|16d
Oct. 19th	..... 18.
Average	..... 17.844d

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per ounce .999 fine)

Oct. 12th	holiday.
Oct. 13th	..... 27. 5|8
Oct. 14th	..... 27. 3|4
Oct. 15th	..... 27.11|16
Oct. 17th	..... 27. 5|8
Oct. 18th	..... 27. 5|8

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 13th instant to the 19th instant was dol. 3.44.3|4 and the lowest dol. 3.35.

The stock in Shanghai on the 15th instant consisted of about 120,900,000 ounces in sycee, 237,500,000 dollars and 3,740 silver bars as compared with about 120,900.000 ounces in sycee. 237,500,000 dollars and 3,760 silver bars on the 8th instant.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Nov. 7.

No business was done to-day in the local market to-day. Business in Indore Market was done at Rs. 216 for Broach A./M. delivery Later on prices advanced to Rs 219 on firm Liverpool opening at a rise of 12 points against an expected improvement of 8 points on parity with Saturday's New York closing.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 7.

November	212.70 plus 9.10
February	208.80 plus 7.30
May	206.90 plus 7.70

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

	Bales.
Berar	167
Dhollera	201
Rajputana	43
Sind-Punjab	53
Compta-Dharwar	16
Westerns-Northerns	158
Tinnevely and Cambod'a	206
Egyptians	234
Total Cotton	1.072

	Cwts
Wheat	6.706
Linseed	1.744
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	22
Gingellyseeds	749
Poppyseed	131
Groundnuts	13 422
Castorseed	823
Rice	1.309
Myrabollams	320
Cottonseed	382
Gram	1.130
Joowar	377
Maize	85
Barley	241
Bajree	465
	Tons.
Coal	2.095

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay. Nov. 7.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 400 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 34 lbs. Rs. 22 per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 105 per ton.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 7.

B C RATE—
T T 1/6 3/32
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Jan
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Feb
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Nov-Dec
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Jan-Feb

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 403.
Banks Selling T T 401.
Banks Buying T T 398.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 632.
Banks Buying D D 642.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 61 7/8.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 84.
Banks Buying 60 Days 80.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 91 7/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 120.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 5/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 61 3/4.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.30 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 5/8 7th inst.
Japan/London 1/3 1/16 7th inst.
London/Paris 83.87 5th inst.
London/Belgium 28.71 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.10 5th inst.
London/Italy 64.37 5th inst.
London/Berlin 13.90 5th inst.
London/Holland 8.20 5th inst.
London/Stockholm 18.94 5th inst.
London/New York 3.29 3/4 5th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.

Gold £6/5/6½ 4th inst.: £6/5/3 5th inst

Silver London Ready 18 3/16 4th inst; 18 1/4 5th inst.

Silver London Forward 18 5/16 4th inst; 18 5/16 5th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 3/8 4th inst.; 27 5/16 5th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 23/32 per cent 4th inst.; 23/32 per cent 5th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/32 per cent 4th inst.; 1 1/32 per cent 5th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1 p.c. 3 Mos 2 p.c. 6 Mos 2 1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Steady

BHAGINI SAMAJ INDUSTRIAL HOME

A New Scheme For Middle-Class Women

The Bhagini Samaj, a pioneer association started by a member of the Servants of India Society for the uplift of Gujarati women of Bombay has done during the two decades of its existence a yeomen's service to the cause of Gujarati womanhood. As befits the aims and objects of the Samaj, it has recently been reorganised and placed in the hands of a few eminent lady workers of Bombay by its founder in order that they would widen the scope of work and thus make it a medium of still greater service by their devoted efforts, and with the influence that they hold in the public life of the city. Mrs. Jayashree Raijee has been elected as the new President while Mrs. Lilavati Banker, B.A., its chief Secretary and Mrs. Sharda Mehta, the Treasurer. Amongst the members of the new Committee are some of the eminent Gujarati ladies like Shrimati Hansaben Mehta, Lady Jagmohandas, Mrs. Urmila Mehta and others. The members at the start were successful in hawking Khaddar worth Rs. 7,000 on the occasion of the Gandhi Jayanti this year.

The new Committee has decided to apply a fund of Rs. 8.500 that was collected on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Mahatmaji to the opening of an Industrial Home for middle class women on the model of Parsee Ladies' Industrial Home. The industries to be undertaken will include sewing, knitting, and other household eatables like papad, etc. for which many a Hindu Home in Bombay has to resort to the market. This will help some middle class women desirous of a little augmentation to their scanty family budgets to secure it. The raw material will be supplied by the Samaj and labour duly paid for. Further particulars in this connection could be obtained by those who desire to avail themselves of the scheme from the Secretary, Mrs. Lilavati Banker, B.A., at the Stri Sahaikari Mandal, Swadeshi Stores, situate at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, between 5 to 6 p.m. (St. Time). The Secretaries earnestly desire that ladies in large numbers interest themselves in this new venture.

CAMBAY PORT

NAWAB PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

(From A Correspondent.)

CAMBAY, Nov. 7.

The opening ceremony of the Cambay Port was performed on last Monday by H. H. The Nawab of Cambay to the incoming of sugar cargo steamers to the docks. In requesting His Highness to declare the Port open the President Port Committee. Mr. Faiz Mahmed Khan described the past glory of Cambay which he said was a great emporium of trade and had a record in the world's earliest trade route maps at the Doges Palace in Venice in Diaroes of some renewed navigators like Marcopolo and Marino Suenido and also where the Emperor Akbar had a first sail on the sea. He read a report of the working of the Port Committee in which he described His Highness' love for this Port from early childhood which had brought success to the scheme within a year of his rule.

He also paid a tribute to the abilities of Mr. N. D. Mehta, the Dewan who, he said was a sound financier and administrator and luckily whose appointment has sychronised with the establishment of the Port Committee. Dewan Bahadur N. D. Mehta next read his speech appriciating the services of the members of the Port Committee and said that he was assisted in the development of the Port work by Mr. Jani and Mr Faiz Mahmed Khan. His Highness paid tribute to the work of Mr Jani and the state engineer Mr Jussawala and presented them with purses of gold. He also gave presents to the captains and the officials of the steamers.

New Veterinary Director In India

The War Office announces that Colonel H.S. Mosley D.S.O. has been appointed Director of Veterinary Services, Army Headquarters, India, with effect from November 28

Colonel Mosley, who comes to India as Director of Veterinary Services in succession to Brigadier Augustus J. Williams, D.S.O., whose tenure is expiring, was employed during the South African War as a civil veterinary surgeon and joined the Regular Service in 1902. His Staff appointments have been Assistant Director in France and Italy, veterinary officer at the Cavalry School, Deputy Director in India, and Commandant of the Royal Army Veterinary School and School of Farriery at Aldershot, until promoted colonel in 1929, when he became Deputy Director at Aldershot.

THE AGA KHAN'S GOOD LUCK

In his second season as a public trainer Frank Butters has already turned out 25 winners of 45 races, valued at £62 393. said "Sporting Life" in mail week. This is a record of which the master of FitzRoy House may well be proud, and it is probable that he will surpass his previous best figures of 1928 when as private trainer to Lord Derby, he won £87.539.

Gino (Imperial Produce Stakes, worth £4.978) was the chief winner last week and incidentally this youngster took the Aga Khan's total winnings for the season to £50.281, the most successfull year His Highness has enjoyed.

Loosestrife who won the last race at Kempton, gave Gordon Richards his 150th winner of the season. Harry Wragg, his nearest rival, is within two of his "century."

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Kartak Shood 10, 1989.
Muslim—Rajab 9, 1351.
Parsi—Khordad 3, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 42m.
Sunset—6h 4m.
Hightide—8-32, 21-27.
Lowtide—2-14, 15-10.

Phases of the moon:—Full Moon 13th November 0h. 50m p.m. Last quarter 21st November 1h. 28m. p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

Bombay Legislative Council (Chamber of Commerce Constituency) By-election: Nomination of Candidates.

"Safety First" Day. Inauguration of "Safety First" in Bombay, opposite Majestic Hotel, Museum junction, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.

Armistice Day.

Commemoration Parade, Colaba Parade ground.

Parsi War Memorial Parade, 5-15 p.m.

Armistice Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Unexpected Father" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The Mayor's nest." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS—"Delicious." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Grand Hotel." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO—"Law and Order." Daily at 6- 30 and 10 p.m

PATHE—"One Hour With You." Daily at 3.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"A Holy Terror." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10.30 p.m.

GLOBE—"Hatily Dulhan." Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

ADOLPH MYERS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Zionist Association, Mr. Adolph Myers' Keren Hayesoed Delegate, will deliver a public lecture at the Byculla Synagogue, Parel Road, (opp. Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas) to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Palestine, the Riots and After."

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort.) Ervad F. A. Bode's lecture on "The Conception of God in the Gathas" will be discussed.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on November 5 and is due to arrive in Bombay on November 9.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Ginyo Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 6th inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 1st December.

"VARNA ASHRAM DHARMA."

To-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandvi Arya Samaj Mandir, Pandit Vijayshanker Moolshanker will deliver a public lecture on "Varna Ashram Dharma." Questions will be answered.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The fourth series of the lecture on "Our Municipal Building Regulations, their Evoution—their Defects—a Few Suggestions" by Mr. P. P. Kapadia, will be continued under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, at the Registered Office of the Institute—The Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library—on Thursday, November 10, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) The Vice-President, Mr. L. F. Snroff, will occupy the chair.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. Gazana" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-30 p.m. on Thursday the

Superscribed Mails for Jeddah 10th instant.

(Hedjaz) per S. S 'Shuja" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-0 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. "Havre Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) instead of upto 11-30 a.m. on that date as previously notified.

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE CASE IN HIGH COURT

Thana Sessions Judge Recommends Acquittal Of 47 Accused

"NO EVIDENCE TO CONNECT THEM WITH UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION"

Bombay, Monday.

The Sessions Judge of Thana has recommended to the High Court that 47 persons who were sentenced for taking part in the Maharashtra Provincial Conference held at Ghatkopar should be acquitted, as there was no evidence to justify their conviction under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. This reference has been admitted by Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Barlee who issued a rule to show cause why the sentence of 6 months passed on each of the accused should not be set aside.

LADY DOCTOR

A Lady Dr. Krishnabai Phadke of Kalyan, is also among the accused.

PROSECUTION CASE

The prosecution case was that a handbill was issued announcing that under the auspices of the Ville Parle suburban District Congress Committee, the Maharashtra Provincial Political Conference would be held on July 3, 1932 at Ville Parle. But as the police arrangement at Ville Parle was well made, the promotors changed the venue to Ghatkoper where it was held.

In connection with this the police arrested 74 persons. Out of these 49 persons were placed before the City Magistrate of Bandra who convicted and sentenced them all as above.

Two of the accused appealed to the Sessions Judge of Thana, who acquitted them on the ground that there was nothing to show that the conference was under the auspices of any unlawful association, and that the handbill did not specifically announce that it would be under the auspices of the Ville Parle Congress' Committee.

THANA BAR'S MOVE

Encouraged by this favourable decision, the Bar Association of Thana made an application to the Sessions Judge on behalf of the remaining 47 accused, submitting the same grounds in their favour.

The Sessions Judge then made this reference to the High Court recommending acquittal of all the accused.

Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee admitted the reference and issued a rule to show cause why the sentence should not be set aside.

NO EVADING OF MUNICIPAL TAXES

Owners Must Pay Up Before Transferring Their Vehicles

What is to be done with the owners of the motor cars and other vehicles who go away from Bombay without paying municipal dues or who transfer their cars on others, names without first paying the taxes to the Bombay Municipality?

The question arose out of the motion of Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji who moved in the Municipal Corporation meeting on Monday that the Law, Procedure and Rules Committee be requested to draft a representation to be submitted to the Government to so amend the Municipal Act as to prevent the transfer of vehicles from the name of the original owner until a receipt of fully paid Municipal Taxes is produced by the new owner.

UNPAID BILLS.

Mr. Morarji said that outstandings of arrears for 1932-33 showed that 1518 bills had remained unpaid amounting to Rs. 43,296 while 170 owners had left Bombay leaving Rs. 4,605 unpaid. These amounts were not likely to be collected as the owners had transferred their cars without first paying the municipal taxes.

Dr. Sorab P. Mehta seconded the proposition.

Mr. C W E Arbuthnot said the Standing Committee and before them this question for consideration and they thought that taxes should be made payable in advance.

The proposition was carried.

"IDLE" PLOTS AT WORLI.

The Corporation also agreed to the following resolution moved by Mr. K H Goregaoker:

"That in view of the fact that large plots of building land at Worli are still wholly remaining idle and unoccupied mostly for want of quick and cheap means of communications with the City, within the means of the poor and middle classes, and in view of the fact that it is highly desirable in the interests of the City and its finances to make them habitable as early as possible the Works Committee be requoted to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and to report to the Corporation the views and means for establishing such means of communications."

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

INDIA AND OTTAWA AGREEMENTS

London Papers' Views

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Importance of decisions, confronting the Assembly in Delhi and the electorate in Burma, are stressed in leading articles of London papers to-day.

The "Daily Telegraph," dealing with the Ottawa agreements, expresses opinion that all grounds for serious criticisms are removed by the fact that the new Indian Government, under the reformed constitution, will not be tied down and says that, while benefits secured by British trade are important but even more important are those conferred on Indian trade by the continuance of the general Imperial Preference by Britain and the increased preference for the wide range of Indian exports to Britain.

The paper refers also to the "all important provision" for extending preferences to Indian trade in the vast market provided by Colonies and Dependencies in which, without such advantage, Indian trade must suffer seriously when the preference is enjoyed by others. It concludes that the gain promised to India is solid and substantial and she yields nothing that can operate as a bar to her industrial progress.

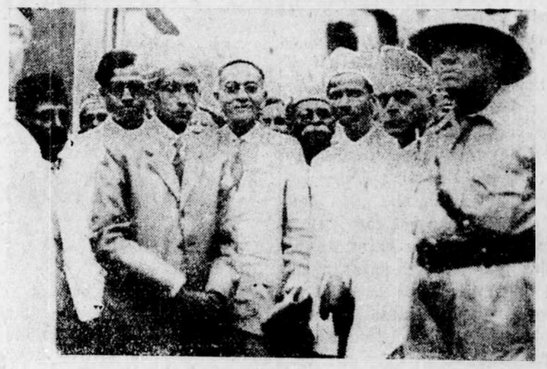
"BURMA AT CROSS ROADS."

The "Financial Times" under the heading "Burma at Cross Roads," emphasises the necessity of Burma's own interest in the event of separation in establishing confidence from the start of a new constitution in soundness of the country's finances. The paper says that powers in this connection, reserved in Governor, are generally approved and points out the necessity for the avoidance of commercial discrimination among the subjects on which agreement is still to be reached and urges that the main principle should be equal rights and opportunities for any British subject ordinarily resident or carrying on trade in Burma.—Reuter.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams in secret language are not accepted for Paraquay. Telegrams in code language addressed to banks in Paraquay are accepted on condition that it must be a recognised commercial code and that the name of the code used must be indicated in telegrams.

Telegrams in private code languages to Argentine are accepted on condition that the code used is deposited with the Argentine office of destination. Telegrams in recognised code languages are accepted on condition that the name of the code used is indicated in the telegrams.



Sir M. Visvesvaraya at the Classified Trades Exhibition which he opened on Saturday last.

45TH EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED

Sequel To "Gandhi Day" Celebrations On Chowpatty

BOMBAY. Monday.

Nasiruddin Ansari, President, Mahomed Razak and Abdul Aziz, Secretaries, 45th Emergency Council who were arrested on Friday last in connection with the celebration of the "Gandhi Day" at Chowpatty were sentenced by Mr I N Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, fourth court, to one year's rigorous imprisonment to-day. The prosecution story was that according to the programme given in the "Congress Bulletin" the accused went to Chowpatty at 6 p.m. and the first accused addressed the meeting when they were arrested by Inspector Foster.

The accused were charged with assisting the operation of unlawful assembly under Section 17 (1) and (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act. His Worship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and one year's rigorous imprisonment on the second charge. The first accused being the President of the Council was further fined Rs. 300.

Eleven Congress volunteers arrested on the same day and at the same place were remanded to police custody for a fortnight.

CONGRESS WORKER JAILED FOR A YEAR

For Refusnig To Report To Police

BOMBAY, Monday.

For disobeying the order of the Commissioner of Police Ramnitlal Manilal Chiksy was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default three months' further imprisonment.

The accused was served with an order on the 18th October last to report himself to the Esplanade Police Station every day which he failed to comply with. He was placed before Mr. Khandalawala to-day and was sentenced as above.

Seven Congress workers arrested at Dawa Bazar and at Kalbadevi were sentenced from four months' to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MORE CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Nine persons were arrested to-day by the Special Branch of the C I D, as they were suspected to be active workers of the Congress. They were arrested near Mahaluxm, Prarthna Samaj and Fort.

JAMSHED MILL STRIKE ENDS

Workers' Demands Granted

BOMBAY, Monday.

Jamshed Mill strikers resumed work this morning.

Last night an agreement was signed by the President of the G. K. U. on one hand and the Mill Management on the other hand granting increased rates for all sorts to the weavers as well as drawers. The mill management has given recognition to the Union which will collect subscriptions hereafter inside the mills. The weavers have got one to two pies increase per pound.

MEETING AND PROCESSION.

This morning a mammoth meeting of the strikers was held near the mill when Mr. Kandalker, President of the G. K. U., presided. The agreement was read and the strikers fully complied with terms of the agreement.

After the meeting was over the strikers went in a procession to the mill and then resumed work.

FATAL ASSAULT ON MUSLIM PRESSMAN

Two Arrested Suspects Remanded To Custody

BOMBAY, Monday.

Abdul Kadir Nabi, a book binder, working in the Karimi Litho Press, was assaulted with sticks by some unknown persons on Saturday morning on the D'Lisle Road and he succambed to his injuries a few hours later at the J. J. Hospital. The Agripada Police who were investigating in the case arrested one Dawood Karim and Papami Mohiuddin on Sunday in this connection.

Both the suspects were to-day placed before Mr. M A P Coelho Sixth Presidency Magistrate and the police applied for the remand of the suspects into their custody, to carry on further enquiries.

In their application the Police stated that Abdul Kadir was working as a book-binder in the Karimi Litho Press situated near the Byculla Bridge on the De'Lisle Road. Since October 26, the workers of the Book-binding Department have struck work as the proprieter was very irregular in making payments to them. New hands were taken in by the Press people to carry on the work, and Abdul Kadir was one of them.

On the morning of November 5, Abdul Kadir was going for his work on the De'Lisle Road when some hooligans assaulted him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died the same afternoon.

During the course of their enquiries, the police came to know that the first suspect was the man who pinted out the deceased to his assailants that morning and that the second accused was standing near the place of assault at that time. Both the suspects are strikers.

The Magistrate remanded the accused into police custody till November 21.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON NASIK PRISONER

Special Magistrate To Try Case

The following communique has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

Government have been informed that there has been a case in which a prisoner in Nasik Road Central Prison is alleged to have been assaulted by certain members of the jail staff. The matter was inquired into by the District Magistrate who took cognisance of the case and the members of the jail staff have been suspended from their duties. Government intend to appoint a Special Magistrate to try the case and the appointment will be notified in due course.

PATHE TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SECOND WEEK

THE GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW EVER SCREENED IN BOMBAY.

PARAMOUNT SOUND NEWS AND MUSICAL SHORTS.

PUNJAB COUNCIL WALK-OUT

PREMIER'S AWARD ECHO

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

When the Punjab Council Assembled to-day, after interpellations Raja Narindernath stood up to make a statement.

Sir Shahabuddin, President, asked the Rajasahib to sit down as there was no motion in his name on the agenda.

Thereupon elected Sikh and Hindu Members walked out in a body. They issued to the press a statement which Raja Narindernath wanted to make in the house.

The statement is a protest against the Premier's award.—A. P.

INDIAN CHAMBER RESIGNATIONS

13 Members Protest Against Sir P Thakurdas'

The following thirteen members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay have resigned their seats in the Committee of the Chamber following the censure motion on Sir P. Thakurdas.—

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, (President),
Sir Chunilal Mehta,
Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee,
Mr. H. P. Mody,
Mr. Mathuradas Vissonji Khimji,
Mr. N. M. Muzumdar,
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas,
Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla,
Prof. S. R. Davar,
Mr. Walchand Hirachand,
Mr. L. R. Tairsee,
Mr. Vithaldas Kanj, and
Sir Phiroze Sethna.

The President, Mr. Karanjia in the Course of a seperate letter of resignation states that as there is a conflict of opinion in the Committee, as his efforts to preserve harmony have failed, he has no alternative but to follow suit.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Jute shares ruled steady after week-end in sympathy with better hessian market and moderate business resulted. The tone at the close was little easier in coals very small turnover resulted owing to lack of support. Teas ruled quiet. Dimakusi marked down Rs. 3 and changed hands at 15/4. In the miscellaneous section Iron and Steel issues were a turn better. Indian wood products were worse while others shew no change. Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent paper 74/9 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960-70 85/4 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 106/10 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1929/47 100; 5½ per cent loan 1938/40 103/6; 6 per cent bonds 1933/36 101/4.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1231/8.

Cottons: Kesoram 4; New Victoria ordy 1/12.

Coals: Churulia annas 14; Raneegunge 29 small odd lots;

Jutes: Birla pref 90; Budge Budge 297/8; Clive 23/4 small lots; Fort Gloster 427/8; Howrah 3916; Kamarhatty 378; Lansdowne 133/4; Lothian 259 small lot; National 19/4 small lots; Northbrook 44/4 small lots; Presidency 4/14; Soorah 92/8; Bhatpara (preferred ordy) 67/8; Indian Iron and Steel 5/5; Bengal flour 145 small lots; Indian Wood Products 23/8; Titaghur paper defd 3/10.

Sugar Shares: Carew and Co. 14; New Savan 14/6.

Tea Shares: Dimakusi 15/4.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1928 (1-11-1958) Calcutta Municipal Debentures 93/8.—A. P.

A GRAND JAM

"Grand Hotel," The Picture with all the Stars; caused a grand jam in London last night. Half the population, it seemed, wanted to get into the Palace Theatre to see it while the other half wanted to watch the lucky ones going in. Tickets at one guinea top were sold out."
—"Glasgow Evening Times."

BUT WHY TALK OF LONDON

IT'S HAPPENING DAILY

At Bombay's Leading Talkie House

THE CAPITOL

To-night at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY

Reserve in Advance only Way of being Sure

VICKI BAUM'S
WORLD FAMOUS NOVEL

GRAND HOTEL
GRAND HOTEL
GRAND HOTEL

With Hollywood's Aristocracy Of Stars

GRETA GARBO
JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE
JOAN CRAWFORD
WALLACE BEERY

Directed By
EDMUND GOULDING
THE ENGLISH DIRECTOR

Free List Absolutely Stopped.

THE RIALTO

LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

UNIVERSAL'S BLAZING ACTION DRAMA

LAW and ORDER

with

WALTER HUSTON

—TO-MORROW—

A GLORIOUS, GLAMOROUS GLITTERING LOVE DRAMA OF A GRAND DUKE AND A DANCING TOY

THE

Midnight Sun

with

LAURA LA PLANTE

A Universal Sound Production.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1932

DETERMINED TO SUCCEED

After his arrival in Bombay from Allahabad on Monday 'en route' for America Maulana Shaukat Ali provided uncomfortable news for croakers who have been busy running down the efforts of those assembled at the Unity Conference to secure lasting inter-communal peace. In an interview summarising the achievements of Allahabad he made it clear that he came away "full of hope that the Conference will be a success and that there will be no more strife on the communal issue." He had to leave for his American tour as there was no longer any possibility of his securing further postponement of his lecture programme in the United States.

JUSTIFIED OPTIMISM.

"Not only have I became very optimistic as a result of the three days' discussion at Allahabad", said the Maulana "but I have such great hopes of success as were never before entertained." The latest news from Allahabad is encouraging and justifies this optimism, however inconvenient it may be to those who have been busy, during the last week, belittling the strenuous endeavour at Allahabad to forge a policy of give and take to make a real effort to solve one of the most vexed problems in Indian politics. Opposite Bori Bunder, and in Dalal Street this may not be relished but the fact remains that Pandit Malaviya and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the Sikh leaders are working for the evolution of a formula which will bring peace to the sorely tried Punjab. The Sind delegates to the Conference are, as is evident from the message of our Staff Correspondent at Allahabad, convinced of the urgency of settling the separation question. It is on the way towards amicable solution, the only difficulty, which is a minor difficulty, being the question of subvention.

ALLAHABAD, NOT LONDON.

The latest and most welcome news regarding the question of seats in the Bengal legislature is that on Monday afternoon an agreement was reached between the Hindus and Muslims, the proposal to apportion 51 per cent seats to the latter having proved acceptable. When there is a will there is a way and we have every hope that the Punjab and the Sind difficulty will be got over in that same spirit of broad-mindedness and the desire to achieve lasting unity which has characterised the Conference in its discussion of the Muslim demands. The India League Delegation are entirely justified when they emphasize in their statement that India's progress towards self-rule is being achieved not in London but at Allahabad.

India Won't Have It

It is not easy to be certain about the prospects of the so-called Ottawa Agreement being endorsed by the special session of the Legislative Assembly that met on Monday at Delhi. As at present constituted, and with the Congress element clean out of it, the Assembly would ordinarily accept the Agreement as a matter of course. But the Ottawa deal, miscalled an Agreement, is now so widely recognised as grossly unfair to India and has roused such a storm of opposition from almost all Indian business bodies and political parties, that one cannot be too sure that the Assembly would flout public opinion by submitting to the Agreement.

FRONTAL ATTACK.

The amendment of Mr. B. Das to Government's resolution makes a frontal attack on the very principle of the Agreement apart from its merits, or rather demerits. It roundly declares that India is not prepared to consider any proposal for reciprocal trade benefits with the United Kingdom for such time as India is not given responsible self-government. It is no use dismissing such a view as political capital, quite out of court in the discussion of a pure business proposition. It is first and foremost on economic grounds that Indians distrust any defensive and offensive trade alliance with grave international complications so long as India is not really free to avert or counteract the possible evil effects of such an alliance or to modify the terms of that alliance as and when she chooses in the light of experience. It is on purely economic grounds that hard-headed businessmen and business institutions like the various Merchants' Chambers in the country have condemned the Agreement in common with well-known Economists like Mr. K. T. Shah and Prof. C. N. Vakil.

THE BOGEY.

The main argument that Sir Joseph Bhore, the Commerce Member, advanced in moving Government's resolution in favour of accepting the Agreement was that but for the Agreement Britain would most probably levy heavy duties on India's exports to that country. It is a flimsy argument, for the British Government are hardly likely to impose heavy duties on the food stuffs and raw materials that Britain takes from India in her own interests. Besides, Britain who is the largest exporter to India is not likely to reduce her exports to this country by reducing Indian exports to her through heavy duties. In any case, if Britain were likely to punish India for not entering into a trade agreement, the probable retaliation by other countries for discrimination against them would be a much greater danger, if only for the reason that in the aggregate other countries take three times as much produce from India as Britain does.

DECEPTIVE SAFEGUARDS.

Another argument urged by Sir Joseph was that the Agreement carried with it the safeguard that if the Agreement were at any time found to be more injurious than beneficial to India, the legislature could terminate it with six months' notice. This is a dangerously deceptive safeguard. If because of Government's attitude towards the Agreement it is difficult now to throw it out, it is bound to be much more difficult to terminate it in the future owing to fresh vested interests being created in its favour by its operation for any length of time. It may perhaps be urged that very soon India will have real self-government and should not find it hard to terminate an Agreement found to be injurious to the people But in the first place, the nature of the prospective self-government is at present quite uncertain. It may be as unreal as the present fiscal autonomy or as ironical as the present Dominion Status in action. Secondly, the new Reforms Act may not come into force for two years or so, during which time the Agreement might do much irreparable injury. Finally, however profitable it may be to commit India to the Agreement some how at once, it is unwise for India to hazard a leap into a dangerous bog, trusting to be rescued out of it some time in the future.

OFFICIAL ADMISSION.

If Government want to be fair to India the least that they should do is to give the people time enough to consider fully all the implications of the Agreement before committing themselves to a new policy which hitherto they have stoutly opposed. Sir Joseph himself has admitted that the figures that have been so far adduced in connection with the Agreement are not quite conclusive and that "little reliance should be placed on the attempt to arrive at accurate mathematical estmates" of the values of preferences. If so, the right course is to accept the amendment to Government's resolution, suggesting that a committee should be appointed consisting of representatives of the Assembly and of experts to investigate the question fully and to report to the Assembly. If Government do not accept such a reasonable suggestion, the inference is plain that they want to hustle the country into accepting a risky policy without sufficient enquiry.

And in so far as the threat is held out that if the Agreement is not endorsed by the 15th of November, the British Government would enforce the Import Duties Act against India, Government must be said to be guilty of an attempt not merely to hustle but to coerce the Assembly India will not accept the Agreement, whatever the Assembly, constituted as it is at present may da.

OUR GUARDIANS

The annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1931. published last week, has nothing very remarkable about it. It presents the common features that we have periodically noted in such reports. There was an appreciable rop in the reported cognisable crime, evidently due to the suspension of the civil disobedience campaign. But the report is loath to let go an opportunity to have a fling at the Congress. It says that the Truce was only a period of preparation for the Congress but naturally says nothing of the secret preparation for repressive measures by the Government.

The report points out that the percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of during the year was as high as 30.89. This hardly speaks for the efficiency of a Department that has recently been belauded to the skies. And it is no consolation to be told that things were worse in the previous year. The report very candidly admits that "the organisation of the police for the investigation of crime has not been keeping face with the advancing skill of the criminal fraternity." Nothing better can be expected so long as the racial factor counts more than efficiency in making many of police appointments, when many of the higher offices are still held by non-Indians who are little able to secure the active co-operation of the people, when a good part of the police resources is thrown away in watching political activities unpalatable to Government when the rank and file in the Police still remain comparatively illiterate and, above all, when the whole Department is not responsible to a Minister responsible to the people.

POLITICAL FERMENT IN GERMANY

Is The Nation Heading For Dictatorship?

(BY "OBSERVATEUR.")

Reuter's reports broadcast on the eve of the German election enable one to form a fairly adequate impression of the atmosphere in which the phenomenon of a democratic election is being rushed through: and the event in itself cannot but strike one as unique in several ways.

CHAOS

The present governmental *regime* in Germany, which in reality, is purely dictatorial, is incompatible with the democratic vote. The Papen Government could as well have dispensed with this ritualistic mockery since it regards it as its duty to rescue Germany out of the present political and economic chaos. However, this procedure probably forms part of the game which is played practically in all 'republican' countries and one must realise that a certain allowance must be made to the German traditionalism, that sense of propriety urged by a social instinct, that is noticed to dominate even the actions and manners of the executioner.

JUNKERDOM

This is no cynicism. The whole history of fourteen years of the ill-fated, Weimer constitution reveals how Germany has been *ruled* from year to year by veiled dictatorship. The Papen *regime* continues because Germans are unable to secure a truly democratic one. Hitler overshot the mark when he presumed to dictate at a moment when his followers were already divided into three distinct camps. The present alliance between the Nazis and the Communists is only temporary, purely an electoral manoeuvre. But although the leaders of the two parties may agree to combine, the rank and file will not. Later reports announce Nazi-Communist election clashes.

PARTY CONFLICT

The fact of the matter is that, each of the important political parties has stolen the thunder (to use a fashionable phrase of our journalese) of the other. Even that most upright and professorial gentleman, Heinrich Bruening, was not above this tactical plagiarim which, ironically enough, precipitated his downfall. Von Papen, guided by the clever Schleicher, has taken the wind out of the Hitlerite sails by embellishing and making attractive his own election card. That explains, in a measure, why the Communists' ranks are swelled by the Socialists and other minor species of those who were estranged from the former and between whom an unbridgeable doctrinal gulf yawned. A coalition between the Catholic-centrists and Hitlerites was spoken of not many days ago: and this element of common danger forms the agency of reconciliation and friendship between one political group and another.

ESSENCE OF DICTATORSHIP.

Hitler, the hero, has been found wanting. He is an exploded rocket. In a defamation case in which he figured recently certain revelations were made which prove the relation between the modification of his programme with the understanding he appears to have arrived at with a group of French heavy industry magnates. And as far as a prospective dictator's role is concerned he is completely out of the picture But Von Papen and friends have long anticipated this and stepped in before the Brown shirts could blow their bugles and instal their hero on the empty dais. The historical process that characterised the ascension to power of Mussolin in Italy is in evidence in the move that has culminated in the German Junkers' triumph. To-day they hold the whiphand, their ultimate success is a matter of time things stand: this is for the moment the German political perspective.

Notes of the Day

Chamber For Vested Interests.

The U.P. Legislative Council's adoption of a resolution recommending the establishment of a Second Chamber in the Province is more indicative of the unrepresentative character of the Council than of the Province's need for such a chamber. In several Western countries a second chamber is a relic of old feudal organisation, a concession to tradition, tolerated because it is usually subordinated to the democratic popular chamber. To create second chambers in the Indian Provinces where there have been none before is to court keener conflict than there is now between plutocracy and democracy, the 'Haves and the Have-Nots' Where all classes are duly represented in the popular chamber, there is absolutely no need for another Chamber at all. To argue that a second chamber is specially suited to the leisured and cultured classes, is to ignore that true culture does not shirk competition in the open form of a democratic chamber and that men of leisure are not necessarily more cultured than idle.

Back To The Land.

It is very good news that the educated middle class people of Bengal are steadily turning to agricultural work in the villages, as a relief from the woes of wide unemployment. We earnestly hope that more young educated men would take to agriculture even in normal times. Such a social economic reform has long been overdue. It will help the educated people, the backward illiterate villagers and also the cause of scientific agriculture on modern lines. "Liberty" welcomes the reform, but fears that the educated middle class of Bengal "has little direct knowledge of agriculture." that it may not be able "to defy the sun and the rain like the genuine cultivator." and that "the remuneration is hardly likely to be tempting." But young, educated men can learn new things sooner than others, healthy work in the field will soon discipline their bodies and the profits of intelligent agriculture are not negligible.

Flogging A Dead Horse.

It is a great pity that 14 members of the Indian Merchants Chamber should have thougt it fit to resign from the Committee, as a result of the condemnation of Sir Purshottamdas's co-operation with the R. T. Conference. More resolutions are being passed all over the country by patriotic Indian merchants against his suicidal step. It is a great pity that these gentlemen should not have placed the interests of the whole mercantile community, and even the country, over those of an individual like Sir Purshottamdas. But after saying this, we would ask the "younger section" which seems anxious to carry matters to a crisis to pause and think well before they do anything in that direction. The vote of censure has vindicated the prestige, dignity, honour and self-respect of the premier Indian Merchants Chamber and taught a lesson to the most ambitious that they must subordinate themselves to the country's interests. It is unnecessary and even unseemly to flog a dead horse.

Save Us From Friends.

The "puff" generously given by the Government of India to Sir Atul Chatterjee is characteristic, though the public will attach very little importance to it. His whole life was spent as a limb of the bureaucracy, and he has always upheld its traditions. We wonder what interest he has in Indian Labour, for he has done very little practical work for its welfare, though he was usually connected with Government deputations to Geneva. Sir Atul is the favourite of the Government, no doubt for services rendered to them. It is doubtful whether he has served the public equally well, and considering his latest exploits at Ottawa we must say that he has not. At Ottawa he sacrificed the interests of India for those of the United Kingdom, and that agreement is typical of his services to this country.

"HE IS BEYOND FORCE"

American Tribute To Mahatma

The Christian Science Monitor writes:—

An amazing drama involving the rights and social welfare of millions and the stability of a great empire has just passed its climax, for the present at least, in India. That drama centers around the wizened little figure of Gandhi, whose hunger strike sent frockcoated diplomats scurrying about, caused the rulers of the British empire to sweat through midnight emergency conferences, and literally stood the Bristish lion on its ear.

We of the Western world may look with small concern on India and the struggle of her teeming millions. But there is being enacted there an object lesson whose profundity deserves our attention and understanding. Western civilization, we say, with its mighty mass industrial machine and scientific progress leads the world. Yet our civilization has not progressed so far that we do not depend on force. The we do not depend on spends over three-quarters of a billion dollars annually on armaments. England, France, Italp, and the other so-called superior Western nations are right in line. Yet there in India a little, sick, scrawny man, weighing less than 90 pounds, without guns, without soldiers, without warships, without force, accomplishes by refusing food for a few days what would cost "civilized" peoples the lives of countless soldiers and billions of dollars. For with all our vaunted progress, we still apply the law of the jungle, the law of force. We still seem to believe with Napoleon's synical dictum, God is always on the side that has the largest battalions.

Leadership? Power? Definition of these terms must be revised in the light of Gandhi's passive victory against great odds. This queer little man, weak and sick, by the measuring stick of history is a greater leader than all of the captains and generalissimos of fire and sword that ever lived. And how does the power of great armies and navies compare with the power of Gandhi whose threat to starve himself to secure just treatment for his lowly followers brought the British empire to its knees? Little Gandhi junks the old concept of power, and proves that there can be a purpose, a moral staunchness, which all the force in the world is simply powerless touch.

Supreme force that encounters resistance can always win. Force that meets no resistance is a loss. A Gandhi leading an army in the field could be crushed overnight. A Gandhi in an Indian prison starving himself to death for an ideal is beyond force, and vastly more powerful.

Gandhi is a disciple of peace, the accomplishment of great deeds and works without the iron heel of force. The western world can learn much from him.

BERAR TEMPLE FOR HARIJANS

POONA, Nov. 7.

A telegram from the trustees of the Parambhounce Srigingaji Maharaja Temple at village Nurha in Berar to Mahatma Gandhi in Yeraveda Jail intimates that the ceremonial entry of untouchables will take place at this historically famous shrine on the 27th instant.—A. P.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster.)

I cannot say whether I was more surprised or amused by reading the interview which was given to the 'Free Press of India" by Mr. Walchand Hirachand in regard to the motion of censure passed against Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. I am surprised that Mr. Walchand Hirachand should have liked the resolution to be stronger than the one adopted by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Mr. Walchand Hirachand, I remember, was once described as having two varieties of teeth—one for show and the other for eating. I am sure, in his interview Mr. Walchand has exhibited the first variety of his teeth.

* * * *

There are irreverent critics who assert that the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce is Mr. Walchand's pocket borough and that it registers his every fiat. I have seen in yesterday's papers the statement issued by this body in regard to the composition of the third Round Table Conference and significantly enough there is complete omission of any expression of dissatisfaction or displeasure with the action of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in going to the third R. T. C. But of course, the public must know that Mr. Walchand will not be his own self if he did not even on this question insist on other people doing the job which he in his heart of hearts wishes to be done.

* * * *

He is indeed a very successful businessman in his own line but his calibre in politics cannot be classed as particularly high and the only reason why he occupies any position in the public life of this country to-day is because of his manoeuvring and gerrymandering with opposite schools of thought in the political life of the country.

* * * *

Mr. Walchand Hirachand in his interview says that the motion of censure against Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas was opposed by responsible members of the Committee of the Chamber. I am not surprised that Mr. Walchand in using the word "responsible" has made a fine exhibition of his ignorance of the only meaning that can be attached to the word "responsible" in so far as it relates to public life. I should like to ask him: to whom are these responsible businessmen "responsible." Some of these gentlemen are known to have the only business of being Directors of Joint Stock Companies. Their sense of responsibility can be very well gauged by their decision to support the action of a person who refuses to be responsible to the commercial community which has been his constituency for many years past and with the support of which he has been enabled to rise to his present eminence.

The action of these gentlemen who opposed the censure motion can only be condemned as most irresponsible in that they have demoralised the public life of the country by establishing a vicious precedent of allowing one of them "to kick the ladder" which brought him safely at the top in the commercial community of Bombay.

* * * *

Regarding the second part of his interview which is a criticism of the attitude of the work of the Nationalist group in the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, I am inclined to believe that that group is strong enough to fight its own battles against political flirts like Mr. Walchand Hirachand. I defer, therefore, my observations on this part of his interview till I hear the other side.

TRANSVAAL ASIATIC LAND TENURE ACT

Manilal Gandhi's Talks With Leaders

(From Ohr Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Sjt. Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Madras on the 4th inst. and was the guest of Sir K. V. Reddy during his stay here. He came here to discuss questions relating Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act which was passed recently in the South African Parliament.

Sjt. Manilal conferred with Sir K. V. Reddy and Messrs. Srinivasa Sastri and G. A. Natesan. He left for Bombay yesterday where he will discuss the question with the Imperial Citizenship Association.

"The Foolish Indian Public"!

Dr. AMBEDKAR WANTS PEOPLE TO TAKE MORE INTEREST IN R. T. C.

Fears Balkanisation Of India

A confession that he was not feeling very hopeful regarding the results of the third Round Table Conference was made by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, a delegate to the Conference, in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative before he sailed for London by the Italian Liner M. V. "Victoria."

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

He added: 'No one can deny that the one man whose word has the greatest authority behind it is Mahatma Gandhi. It is a pity his co-operation is not available at this critical stage of the Round Table Conference."

NOT VERY HOPEFUL OF R. T. C. SUCCESS

Difficulties In Securing Central Responsibility

In the course of an interview Dr. B. R. Ambedkar declared:

"I do not feel very hopeful regarding the results of the third Round Table Conference. The principal question which will be discussed there will be whether the Conference should merely recommend Provincial Autonomy or whether it should press for Central responsibility along with Provincial autonomy. Those who are in favour of going by stages argue that the All-India Federation which is necessary for the establishment of a responsible government at the Centre will take some time to mature and that it is, therefore, not desirable to delay the establishment of Provincial autonomy.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

I am of opinion that the establishment of Provincial autonomy without responsibility at the Centre would be very unwise and might turn out to be a very dangerous road for British India to travel for the attainment of Dominion Status. First of all there is no reason why Central Responsibility of British India should be made dependent upon All-India Federation. Secondly, if the responsibility in the Central Government was so complete that it amounted to Dominion Status in India, the condition precedent like the All-India Federation with all the cost it involves for the British India might be accepted. But the responsibility that is offered and which can be reasonably demanded is so limited in its dimensions that British Indians in my opinion can claim it on their own credit without being required to give the Princes as their security for good behaviour. I have always disliked the idea of Central Responsibility for British India being made dependent upon All-India Federation.

KEEN ON CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY.

I have not been able to understand why Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have bound themselves to All-India Federation. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has very recently said that Federation is to him what separate electorates are to the Muslims. I wish he had said that Central Responsibility is to him what separate electorates are to the Muslims. For I feel that to make Central Responsibility dependent upon Federation is to postpone it indefinitely and there is no knowing that the postponement of the introduction of Central Responsibility immediately along with Provincial autonomy will not result merely in delaying it for some time but in defeating it for all times. Already Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others like Mr. Jayakar who follow him have, I am afraid, very unwisely consented to make Central Responsibility dependent upon the wishes of the Princes. There is also an attempt going on in some quarters to make it dependant upon the consent of the autonomous Provinces to be created in the new constitution. If this attempt succeeds and if some of the Provinces express themselves against the establishment of responsible Government at the Centre, the Round Table Conference instead of paving the way for Dominion Status for a united India would end in making it an impossibility for ever. To have a responsible Central Government for India or not to have it would then become another communal problem worse than the Hindu-Muslim problem. I say worse because it was possible to solve the latter since everybody, Hindu or Mahomedan, was anxious to have a responsible Government for the Provinces in their own interest. But in the case of the Central Government it would be in the interest of some Provinces to definitely oppose the establishment of responsible Government at the Centre. Consequently the problem would remain an insoluble problem.

FEDERATION OF STAGES.

If the British Indians, therefore, pursue Sir Sapru's path of Federation for the sake of securing Central Responsibility and accept the course of going by stages which is inevitable, in that case, I am afraid, that after Provincial Autonomy some Provinces may pitch their tents and cry halt, so that any further advance towards a responsible Government at the Centre will be completely blocked. Indeed, if this Provincial quarrel develops into another communal problem it may not only end in the thwarting of responsibility for the Central Government but it may end in the destruction of the Central Government itself, in which case we may have to revert to the old system of Government prevalent in the time before the Regulating Act of 1773 came into operation under which each Presidency was separate, autonomous and independant bound by nothing else but common allegiance to the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London.

"FOOLISH INDIAN PUBLIC."

The Indian public has been very foolish in not taking sufficient interest in the R. T. C. It is no use being indifferent to it and I am sure that making fun of those Indians who are participating in it may cause mirth for a moment, but which, I am sure, will not help to save Indians from having to submit to the constitution that is now on the anvil. For I refuse to believe that Mahatma Gandhi or any of his followers will be able easily to upturn the constitution once it is set in operation. I therefore want to give a warning to the politically minded public that if they remain indifferent and allow things to go on in their way Federation may end in the permanent Balkanisation of India.

"NOT A REBELLION."

Mahatma Gandhi would have been of immence use if he had cared to set his hand to the plough. There is no doubt in my mind that his programme of Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience is either Rebellion or Non-sense. Taking the sum total of the effect of his activity upon the Bureaucracy, it must be admitted that his Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience is not a rebellion. The Bureaucracy against whom he is fighting is still in the saddle. It is collecting taxes from all and is making laws and ordinances and is punishing those disobeying them. Not only it is discharging the functions of an established Government, but it is also arrogating to itself the authority to make the constitution for the future Government of India. In view of the fact that the Bureaucracy has not been ousted from its position of control I think Non-Co-operation is non-sense. For it not merely means to pitch the tents and sitting and talking but it also means giving the Bureaucracy full freedom to do what it likes. I am of opinion that if it is not possible to oust the Bureaucracy the next best course for Indians is to co-operate in the making of the constitution under which they will have to live.

NO MORE BLANK CHEQUES.

Instead of distributing blank cheques to the Mahomedans and the Princes in the vain hope of getting their support for the national demands, if he had made concessions on safe-guards, I am sure, he would have won. I cannot understand why Mahatma Gandhi should have broken on the issue of safe-guards. I am not afraid of safe-guards and I say that no man who knows the working of responsible Government need be afraid of them provided they were not inconsistent with real responsibility and were not framed in a manner so as to block the way of India to Dominion Status. I would be prepared to make all reasonable concessions in the matter of safeguards if they became necessary in order to secure the implementing the Central Responsibility simultaneously with the establishment of Provincial Autonomy so as to make it independent of the wishes of the Provinces of the Princes. In my opinion the situation since the Second Round Table Conference has grown so worse that instead of fighting for complete responsibility at the Centre one must do all one can to save the principle of Central Responsibility from what apparently is a wreck.

BOUND FOR LONDON

Sir P. Thakurdas Keeps Mum

Maulana Shaukat Ali and Begum Shaukat Ali also sailed for America (via London) by the M. V. "Vittoria" on Monday evening.

Among other delegates who also left for London by the same steamer were: Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. A. H. Guznavi, Begum Shah Nawaz, and Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve. Members of the India State Delegation who left by the same boat were Sir Mirza Ismail (Mysore), Mr. J. N. Young (Jodhpur), Mr. A. Attul (Jaipur), Mr. Qureshi (Bhopal) and the Chief Sahib of Jath.

Sir P. Thakurdas declined to say anything when asked about the prospects of the London 'Tamasha' while Mr. A. H. Guznavi thought that British Government had bowed to public opinion by convening the Conference. He took the opportunity of entering into a tirade against the efforts of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh leaders to achieve communal unity at Allahabad and remarked that the leaders gathered at Allahabad were hardly able to deliver the goods.

INDIA LEAGUE DELEGATION SAILS HOME

Tribute To Indian Women

The Delegation of the India League in London also left by the same boat. The members will submit their report to the British public whom they will try to educate on the Indian situation by intensive propaganda.

In an interview with a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Matters said that if Government challenged anything they had stated in their statement, he would be prepared to produce evidence in support of their assertions. He only wished that Government would allow free publicity to their statement.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN WOMEN.

Miss Monica Whately said that she was greatly impressed with the wonderful spirit shown by the Indian women. The same view was expressed by Miss Wilkinson.

MAHARAJAH OF GONDAL VISITS DHORAJI

Opens New Theatre And Discusses Organisation Of Industries

(From A Correspondent.)

GONDAL, Nov. 6.

In deference to the repeated requests of the inhabitants of Dhoraji His Highness the Maharaja Haheb graciously accepted the invitation of the proprietors of the Dhoraji Theatre and agreed to visit Dhoraji. The announcement of this happy news followed by numerous invitations from the leading Hindu and Mahomedan citizens and bodies corporate at Dhoraji. The elaborate arrangements for extending a warm welcome to His Highness and the Royal family were made by the citizens. His Highness with the party arrived in the evening and slowly motored down to his Uttara. Huge crowds of people gathered on both the sides of the Roads which not only cheered their popular and beloved Ruler but also profusely garlanded him.

DEVELOPING STATE INDUSTRIES.

The special feature of this visit was that His Highness the Maharaja Saheb discussed for nearly an hour with the leading citizens of the place matters regarding the development of different industries in the State and the expansion of Dhoraji. His Highness and the Royal party irrespective of caste and creed dined with the citizens of the State in the same Mandup specially constructed for the occasion.

The opening ceremony of the Theatre was followed by the speeches from the leading citizens of the place and presentation of the beautiful casket depicting the Theatre in miniature by the proprietors of the concern.

Mr. M. Chinoy a leading citizen on behalf of Dhoraji people thanked His Highness for giving away land to the inhabitants of the city at a very low rate for construction of new buildings and also for entertaining very costly schemes for supplying electricity and water works to the city. He reviewed half a century of His Highness' successful and benevolent rule, in land assessment and road making he compared His Highness with Emperor Akbar and said that Gondal State is one of the very few States which has not increased land assessment for nearly half a century.

The dramatic performance given by the Palitana Bhakti Pradarshak Mandli was highly appreciated by all present.

In the end, His Highness and the Royal family were garlanded and the gathering dispersed after praying long life and prosperity to the Ruler of Gondal.

SIND QUESTION PIVOT OF SITUATION

HITCH ABOUT WORD "SUBVENTION"

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

ALLHABAD, Nov. 7.

The members of the Unity Conference sub-committee, resuming discussions this modning at nine, tackled for the first time the question of representation of different communities in the Bengal council. An agreement was reached between the Hindus and the Muslims on the basis of a formula accepted by the Hindu-Sikh delegates at there informal conferenie on Wednesday last, conceding 51 per cent. seats to the Muslims. But the question still awaits the final acceptance as the Sikhs have now begun to claim one seat in Bengal.

As their population is very small, the claim is considered unreasonable and attempts are being made to persuade them not to press for it. Hindu and Muslim delegates from Bengal have handed over written agreements to the president.

THE SIND QUESTION.

Later the Committee resumed discussion on the Sind question and when the committee rose, the final draft was under consideration. The only hitch now remains, is about the word "subvertion" in the proposed draft. Some Liberal Members, like Messrs. Chintamani and Kunzru are strongly opposing it, while Sheigh Abdulmajeed is insisting on its retention.

PIVOT OF THE SITUATION.

This question of Sind has become the pivot of the whole situation and if, it is solved, there would not be much difficulty about the Punjab and Bengal. The Committee again meets at three in the afternoon. Some delegates think it will be possible to finish the work by tomorrow while one of them told me it would take another couple of days.

Dr. Deshumukh left this morning for Bombay, while more delegates from the Punjab and Bengal are leaving this evening.

South Australian Collapse

VERITY'S DEADLY BOWLING

206 For 5 Wickets

(Special Cable

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Adelaide.—Two-thousand spectators witnessed the resumption of the third day's play in fine weather in the match between South Australia and the M.C.C. The wicket still in good condition. Richardson, Saturday's not out) was joined by Catchlove and the pair had added 41 runs when Catchlove was stumped by Ames off Verity for 17 (186|3). Only five more runs were added for the fourth wicket, Whittington being out leg before wicket to Brown for five (191|4).

Jamieson, who joined Richardson, was soon out to a catch by Hammond off Verity for one, (194|5). Richardson, one short of a century and Tobin nine were still batting when the lunch interval was taken with the score at 206 for five.

RICHARDSON SCORES 134.

Richardson was caught by Leyland off Wyatt for 134 with scort at 252 for eight. Richardson was at wickets for five minutes under five hours. He showed a variety of strokes and played a bright although cautious cricket. He scored seventeen fours.

Tobin was bowled by Bowes for ten with score 207|6; Waite was out for three caught by Verity off Bowes (232|7). Grimmett made 17 before being caught by Ames off Brown (281|9). Walker was clean bowled by Brown for one. Lee was not out with 22, extras were eight, giving total for the South Australia's first innings of 290. Tea was taken after the close of the innings and the South Australia are following on after tea.

The following are the scores:—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

FIRST INNINGS

(Concluded)

Richardson c Leyland b Wyatt 134; Tobin b Bowes 10; Waite c Verity b Bowes 3; Lee (not out) 22; Grimmett c Ames b Brown 17 and Walker b Brown 1. Extras 8. Total 290.

S. Australia's 2nd Innings

Attendance had increased to 6,000 before tea interval. Facing a deficit of 344 runs, the South Australia were forced to follow on after tea and when stumps were drawn for the day they had lost two wickets for 106 runs. Richardson and Nitschke opened the South Australia second innings an put on 52 runs for the first wicket when Richardson was clean bowled by Verity for 25 (52/1). Four runs later Nitschke was out l.b.w. to Brown for 28. (56/2) Lonergan and Catchlove became associated and prevented further loss, being unbeaten at the close with 20 and 27 respectiv.

The following are the scores: —

South Australia second innings: —Richardson b Verity, 25; Nitschke l.b.w., b Brown 28; Lonergan (not out), 20; and Catchlove (not out), 27. Extras six. Total (for two wickets), 106.—Reuter.

HAPPY DENOUEMENT

Andheri Defamation Case Ends

(From A Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Monday.

The City Magistrate of Bandra delivered judgment this afternoon in the Andheri defamation case in which the Rev. Father Fernandes, Vicar of St. Blase's Church, Andheri was alleged to have harmed in the course of his surmons, on Easter Sunday last the reputation of Mr. Joseph D'Mello. Mr. M. M. Karbhari appeared for the Complanant and Mr. Phlip Guddino instructed by Mr. Jos. Alex Dias of Messrs. Dias and Co., Solicitors for the respondent. During the course of the judgment the Magistrate inquired whether the Respondent had anything to say to which the respondent's counsel replied that if the Magistrate was going to sentence the respondent to a fine, the fine should be a denomination which would allow him to appeal.

"SHEPHERD AND HIS FLOCK."

The Magistrate however remarked that it was just for this reason that he did not read his sentence, since he felt that the entire matter was rather unfortunate and in the interest of peace in the Parish he thought an admonition under Section 562 would serve the purpose. He then admonished the Rev. Vicar Father Fernandes not to lose his temper, for after all he remarked that it was a case of a Shepherd and his flock. He therefore asked both the parties to shake hands and thus end the entire matter. He hoped that henceforward peace and harmony would prevail.

He then asked the Rev. Father Fernandes to shake hands with the complainant to which the Father remarked that he had no objection.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR HARIJANS.

A night school was opened by of Pandit Vijayshanker, Secretary Arya Samaj, Bombay, in Sonapur Lane Batlivala Chawl for Harijans. The School was named "Shri Ambedkar Ratri Shala." In the presidential speech Pandit Vijayshanker declared that the spreading of education among Harijans was the best means to remove the curse of untouchability.

A concert in aid of Bai Ratanbai F. Pavri Young Ladies Training Institute will be held on Friday, 11th instant at 5-30 p.m. at the Royal Opera House. Sir Shapurji Billimoria will preside.

NOVEL PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

VETO & CERTIFICATION POWERS TO GOVERNOR?

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

ALLHABAD, Nov. 7.

Emphasing the fact that in spite of the insuperable difficulties, they were trying all avenues for the settlement and pointing out that Pandit Malaviya's persistent efforts to bring extreme elements in every group to come to a mutual agreement a prominent journalist from Bengal tells me that he is in a position to state that in view of private and very reliable advices received by him from London, the coming Provincial Autonomy, as contemplated by the Conservatives, in England, is going to be anything but a real autonomy. They were going to give power of certification and veto to the governors regarding all measures, which may fall under law and order, finance and communal questions. Further the plan contemplated appointment of a secretary-general to the Governors on whose advice the latter would rely and not on that of the Prime Minister's.

Such autonomy, he felt, could not be touched by a pair of tongs. According to his view, if Indians arrived at an agreed solution among themselves, this award that was coming, could be stopped and there was every possibility of forcing the hands of the British Cabinet to listen to the united demand.

TO BE LET

ONE FLAT is TO BE LET to permanent Vegetarian Hindus in Saval Building, Lamington Road. Opposite to Powell Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply: OWNER. third floor.

Bombay Women's Conference

Some of the delegates to the Bombay Women's Conference which was held in Malabari Hall on Saturday. Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhatankar the president is fourth from the left in the front rank.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

MAHATMA'S ANXIETY ABOUT BAJAJ'S HEALTH

COUGH AND EAR TROUBLE PERSIST

(From A Correspondent).

WARDHA, Nov. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi is growing anxious about Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's health. He sent an urgent inquiry to Sethji's private secretary to which the latter has sent the following telegram:—

"Doctor Modi opines that the passing of eardrop into the throat is a good sign. It indicates that ear drainage and ventilation are free and hence a safety valve against complications. The tenderness over mastoid and discharge signify that mischief is present somewhat in an active condition. Loss of weight and cough cause anxiety. Doctor Recommends better climate, butter, cream and other comforts. He desires examination. The cough is now better."

It is to be mentioned that Seth Jamanlal Bajaj has lost as much as 43 lbs. of weight during the last few months, and his ear trouble still persists.

"NO CO-OPERATION AS SUBJECT RACE"

(Continued from page 1.)

element of politics, but was essentially social.

ANARCHISTS' CRIMES.

Mr. Haig laid on the table of the Assembly a statement in reply to Sardar Sant Singh's question showing anarchists' crimes, etc., during the month of January 1932 to July 1932. The number of anarchists' crimes in the various provinces were:+Bengal 114, United Provinces 38, Madras 9, Punjab 6, Bihar and Orissa 5, Delhi and Bombay 4 each, North Western Frontier Provinces 3 and Ajmere Merwara one. The total number of persons sentenced to death during the period was five and those transported for life were seven. The total number detained without trial was 511 in Bengal, five in the Punjab, four in Delhi and two in Burma. The total number of arrested persons was 351, those tried was 227 and convicted 129.

OTTAWA AGREEEMENT.

Sir Joseph Bhore moved the following resolution:—

"The Assembly in accepting the Trade Agreement made by Government of India with His Majesty's United Kingdom which was signed at Ottawa on August 8, and a supplementary agreement regarding iron and steel contained in the correspondence between Sir George Rainy and Horace Wilson dated Sept. 22 recommends to the Governor-General in Council to introduce in the Indian Legislature at the earliest possible moment such legislative measures as may be necessary to give effect to the agreement in question."

Dr. Ziauddin was th first non-official to speak on the resolution of Sir Joseph Bhore who concluded his speech (published on Page 3) before lunch. Dr. Ziauddin moved an amendment that for the original resolution the following be substituted:

PLEA FOR SCRUTINY.

"That the Ottawa trade agreement between India and other countries of British Empire be referred for scrutiny and report to a committee of the Assembly consisting of Sir Joseph Bhore, Dr. D. B. Meek, Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. B. Das, Sir Abdurrahim, Mr. Sitarama Raju, Haji Abdoola Haron, Sir Zulfiqarali Khan, Mr. G. Morgan, Mr.Yaminkhan and the mover with powers to coopt not more than six specialists including persons interested in industries affected by the agreement and to avoid dislocation in trade, this assembly recommends to Governor-General-in-Council not to introduce the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act (1894) till the report of the Committee has been adopted by the Assembly."

"CONTROVERSIAL."

The amendment requested the Governor-General in council to urge on the British Government to suspend the operation of the import Duties Act till the assembly had given its decision on the agreement. He said that for thorough scrutiny of such controversial subject the Assembly was not the proper body. Such a work could be done better and with more advantage in the Committee as suggested in his amendment.

Quoting the figures the speaker showed that England and not India was in greater need of protection and wanted Government to tell the House how Ottawa Agreement would affect the unfavourable balance of trade of this country. He held that the need of India was the fixing of prices at a slightly higher level, but Ottawa agreement would lower them still further.

Dr. Ziauddin also wished for information as to how the agreement would affect Indian Trade with countries outside British Empire. Personally he was not opposed to the agreement but felt dubious of its advantages when India could not compete with Australian wheat in the Indian Market. He, therefore, urged the need for full opportunities for examining the agreement which would be possible under his amendment.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FIRST.

Mr. B. Das moved an amendment urging.

(a) that India was not prepared to consider any proposal for reciprocal trade benefits with United Kingdom till she was given responsible self-government and

(b) to convey to the Colonial Empire that no trade agreement would be entered into or tariff concessions granted to any Colony which did not concede to Indians settled in their territory equal rights of citizenship.

"NOT AS SUBJECT RACE."

Mr. Das said that the whole country was in a mood for co-operation with England but on equal terms as partners and not as a subject race. He regretted that Indian delegates forgot this political aspect of the case. The speaker quoted from the Fiscal Commissions Report that the principles of raciprocity in trade with England could only be considered when India stood on equal footing with other members of the Empire and "India cannot accept the principle of Imperial preference till she enjoyed full responsible Government and agreement was made by elected representatives of India." These conditions, he said, were lacking in the case of India. The speaker lodged a protest against the assertion that India had accepted the principles of decriminating protection as operative in the case of steel and cotton industries. He asserted that India had not been party to any such policy.

WHOSE REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Sitarams Raju moved the next amendment which wanted examination of agreement by tariff Board before the same was accepted by the Assembly. He claimed that those who had signed the agreement on behalf of India were representatives of the Government of India which was not responsible to Indians but to the British Government.

Mr. Jog supporting Dr. Ziauddin's amendment wanted them to divorce politics from the measure and consider it on its merits. He said that India had all along been playing a subordinate part in all matters, political and economic and it was doubtful if the House had the right to adopt its own fiscal policy.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the Chronicle.")

T.T. ON LONDON.

New York, Nov. 7.

Previous Closing Rate	3.30-3/16
To-day's Closing Rate	3.30-3/4

T.T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov. 7.

Previous Closing	3.29-13/16
To-day's Opening	3.30-5/8
To-day's Closing	3.30-3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET JANUARY SETTLEMENT

Nec York, Nov. 7.

Previous Closing Rate	6.44
To-day's Opening Rate	6.47
Difference	plus .03
Today's Closing Rate	6.28
Difference	—.16

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May Rs. 215

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Previous Closing Rate	5.27
To-day's Opening Rate	5.38
Difference	plus .11
To-day's Closing Rate	5.35
Difference	plus .08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 7.

Silver Ready	18-1/4
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	18-3/8
	plus 1 anna.

Market.—China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Market closed to-day.

GURUVAYOOR, PRICE HE IS DETERMINED TO PAY

(Continued from page 1.)

he said for the present his campaign would be confined to the issue of a statement but he was in correspondence with the Birla Committee and would meet them at the end of the month when other plans would be decided.

DECIDING TEST.

Asked about Dr. Ambedkar's declaration that the temple entry was not worth risking his life Mr. Gandhi said: "I do not take the same light view that Dr. Ambedkar does of the temple entry question. In my opinion it is a deciding test as to whether the orthodox Hindu mind has responded to the call of time or not and whether it is prepared to purge Hinduism of the black-mark of untouchability. Nothing in my opinion will strike the imagination of the Hindu mass mind including Harijans as throwing open all public temples to them precisely on the same terms as caste Hindus. I can understand Dr. Ambedkar's comparative indifference, but I am not thinking of a few cultured men belonging to depressed classes, but I am thinking of the uncultured dumb many. After all Hindu temples play a most important part in the life of the masses and I who has been trying all my life to identify myself with the most illiterate and down-trodden cannot be satisfied until all temples are open to outcastes of Hindu humanity.

INDIA'S SILENT SERVANT.

This, however, does not mean that I belittle in any shape of form other disabilities under which they were labouring. I feel about them just as keenly as Dr. Ambedkar. Only I feel the evil is so deep-rooted that one must not make the choice between different disabilities, but must tackle them all at once. That is the burden of my correspondence with the anti-untouchability league also. The Guruvayoor Temple has come in my way by accident and I have no option left to me. After all Mr. Kelappan is in my opinion one of the noblest of India's silent servants. A distinguished public career was open to him any day. He is a well-known worker of Malabar but he deliberately threw in his lot with unapproachables and invisibles. I had the pleasure and honour of working with him at the time of the Vaikam Satyagraha. Long before that time and ever since he has been devoting himself to the uplift of suppressed humanity. As the public know, after long waiting he made a fixed determination to give up his life in an attempt to have the Guruvayoor temple opened to Harijans.

FLAW IN FAST.

I discovered, however, a flaw in his fast and I immediately pointed it out to him and although he believed that victory was within sight, he nobly responded and let it slip from his hands, retraced his steps and suspended his fast. When I telegraphed to him I bound myself to fast with him if resumption became necessary on the termination of three months notice he gave. I should be an unworthy servant of India and unworthy comrade if I now flinched and abandoned Kelappan to his fate, but there is something more than the life of a comrade or my own personal honour. Everyone recognises that the depressed classes question has to be solved now or never, not at any rate within the present generation or for several generations to come. There are thousands of men and women like me who cling to Hinduism, because they believe that there is in it the amplest scope for mental, moral and spiritual expansion. This bar sinister put upon nearly sixty million human beings is a standing demonstration against that claim. Men like me feel that untouchability is no integral part of the Hinduism. It is an excrescence, but if it is found to be otherwise, and if the Hindu mass mind really hugs untouchability. Reformers like me have no other option but to sacrifice ourselves on the altar of our convictions.

ACID TEST.

I have patiently and silently listened to the taunt that such a fast is tantamount to suicide and I don't believe it to be such. On the contrary for men with deep religious conviction there is no other outlet for the soul than this final sacrifice when every other effort seems perfectly hopeless. This campaign therefore in my opinion is an acid test of what I have claimed for Hinduism and I can only repeat what I said at the Round Table Conference that Hinduism dies if untouchability lives and untouchability has to die if Hinduism is to live and to-day I make bold to say that there are hundreds if not thousands of Indian men and women who would lay down their lives even as Kelappan and I propose to do to vindicate the claim for Hinduism that it is not a narrow creed or or dogma, but it is a living faith, designed to satisfy the most exacting conscience of the deepest thinker and the godliest person."

NO SIN IN HAVING A GAMBLE

NOTHING IN THE BIBLE AGAINST IT

Duty To Be Happy

The world is full of hypocritical people, who imagine that the best way to save their own souls is to interfere with the desires and pleasures of others.

Perhaps that is why I have been criticised for operating a tote in connection with the social club of it, Anne Church, Custom House, East.

These critics do not realise, or do not appreciate, the undeniable fact that there is no more wrong in a man spending a shilling or two in a bet on a dog race than there is in him spending it on the movies. He does both with the object of getting pleasure. If he gets more pleasure out of a little gamble there is no reason on earth why he should not have one.

To those who quote the Scriptures in their attacks on betting let me say: There is nothing in the Bible that says a man commits a sin in having a bet, says Father Carless in an interview.

KILL-JOYS INTOLERANCE.

I have started my tote at the social club because I knew that the members wanted to do a little betting. The profits went into private purses, and I saw no reason why the social club, which needs money to carry on its good work should not have some of these profits.

My parishioners are wholeheartedly behind me, and practically every member of the club, of whom therefore 1,200, bets regularly on my tote.

The hypocritical kill-joys who are for ever declaiming against drinking, smoking, and gambling are guilty of an intolerance that has far less right in religion than have any of the things they are so ready to name as vices.

The club is fully licensed and the bar is one of the biggest and best-equipped in the East End of London. It stretches nearly the whole length of one side of the club house. I should like some of those publicans who imagine that they are up-to-date to come in and have a look at it. It might open their eyes.

It is part of the duty of man kind to be happy, and if a man likes his glass of beer, or a whisky and soda, it is no more wrong for him to have it than it is for him to get married or have a good meal on Sunday.

FIRST-CLASS SHOWS.

Every Sunday night, after church service there is a first-class vaudeville show in the hall attached to the St. Anne's club. The hall is invariably packed, and the turns are the best that London music-halls can produce.

Isn't that more practical than allowing old and young to hope around the streets with nothing to do and lots of mischief waiting to ensnare them?

It would be a good thing for the world if every clergyman followed this example. Then the parishioners would take some real interest in their churches, instead of regarding them as places in which to do penance for an hour or so every Sunday.

CLASSIFIED TRADES EXRIBITION.

The Classified Trades Exhibition organised by the Deccan Merchants' Association will remain open to-day (Tuesday), from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. (S T). An attractive musical programme has been specially arranged for the audiance.

OXFORD BEAT EDINBURGH.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In the match under Rugby Union Rules to-day Oxford University beat Edinburgh Academicals by 18 points to 14.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL DELHI HORSE SHOW

To Be Held In February

NEW JUMPING RULES

The Secretary, Imperial Delhi Horse Show, Delhi, writes:—

The Prospectus of the 11th Imperial Delhi Horse Show, which will be held at the Irwin Amphitheatre New Delhi, on February 13, 14, 16 and 18, 1933, will be issued by the middle of this month. It is arranged on an entirely new plan which should prove more convenient to exhibitors. The front cover gives a list of the principal features with the pages on which they appear, and this should facilitate reference.

For the further convenience of exhibitors, a provisional Time Table of Judging is included which, it is hoped, will not be altered except perhaps in minor details.

There are sixty classes in all, including two new classes, one for Indian horses and ponies for sale likely to make chargers, hunters, pigstickers and polo ponies, for prizes presented by the President of the Soceity Captain Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur; and the other for police Horses of Mounted Police British and Indian.

THE PRIZES.

In addition to the usual Challenge Cups and Medals and His Majesty the King Emperor's Gold Medal and cash prize for the Champion Indian Brood Mare the following, among others, are presenting special prizes.

His Excellency the Viceroy, 1st Prize for Light Weight Hunters.

H. E. H. the Nizam, all the prizes for the Open Brood Mare Class.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, a Gold Medal and cash prize for the champion 3 Year Old Indian Filly. H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, for Heavy Weight Polo Ponies. H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, All Ponies in Hand. H E. the Commander-in-Chief, Open Filly Class. H. E. the Governor of Madras, H. E. the Governor of the Punjab; The Royal Calcutta Turf Club; The Western India Turf Club. The Dhar Durbar, Rs 560 annually in commemoration of His Late Highness for Indian Horses suitable as British Cavalry Chargers. A proportion of this will go to the breeders of the first three horses.

NEW JUMPING RULES.

A new features will be the institution of the new Jumping Class, which were so successful at Simla this year, with some slight modifications to suit Indian conditions. The main points about the new rules are, the time for completing the course has been reduced to 1 minute 30 seconds, the marking for faults has been more severe, bolting, circling and deviation from the true course are counted as refusals and a competitor making twelve faults must leave the ring.

A small new jump course has been introduced for all Hunter classes which should increase the interest of these events. The Handy Hunted Competition is for horses bonafide the property of exhibitors. The class for English and Colonial ponies landed in India since 30th September, 1932, carries the condition that they have not played polo nor won a prize in any Show in India. The National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India presents medals for the best Indian horse or pony in several of the classes. The Breeding Classes are the same as in previous years.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

All general information and notices have been brought together under one head which should also assist exhibitors. The charges for admission to the Show include seating accommodation provided tickets are taken before the opening of the Show. Tickets will, of course, be available at the gates but seating accommodation cannot be guaranteed. There will be a number of private boxes available for the season only at prices according to accommodation. The three afternoons of the Show will be mainly occupied with spectacular events and the finals of the more important classes, so that there will be very little necessity for spectators to leave their seats after the luncheon interval. There will be three displays each afternoon by the Bhavnagar Lancers, the 7th Light Cavalry and the 19th K.G.O. Lancers and the Delhi Hounds will be shown on two afternoons.

The Coaching Marathon will take place on the afternoon of the 16th of February. Exhibitors' Camps will be arranged near the Amphitheatre, and a special visitors' Camp will be organised provided definite application is made by the 7th of January.

BUS SERVICE.

It is hoped that special bus and taxi services at moderate rates will be arranged between old Delhi and the Amphitheatre. In this connection it may be remembered that at one time some objection to the new site was raised owing to the distance from old Delhi. But as showing how little valid ground there is for such objection it may be mentioned that the distance from Chandni Chowk to the Amphitheatre was covered by a walker in twenty minutes in the hot weather.

First entries close on January 14th and second entries on January 24th. The usual concessions to members of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India will be allowed, both as regards entry fees and admission charges.

His Excellency the Viceroy will open the Irwin Amphitheatre a.

THE 'TIMES' NEW TYPOGRAPHY

3,60,000 Matrices

Two years were occupied in designing and cutting the type characters for the "Times" new typography. Three hundred and twenty thousand new matrices were required for the Linotype and Intertype machines, and 40,000 for the Monotypes. Actual replacement of the old matrices was started the moment the typesetting machines had completed their work for October 1 issue, and by midnight the changeover was complete, without interfering with the normal departmental work. Thirty-five tons of metal were re-cast for the Monotypes. Nearly 400 columns of standing matter had to be re-set.

Throughout the world, the title on signboards, windows, doors, etc, has been replaced with the new design. Existing stocks of Stationery have been replaced with stock carrying the new heading.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY SUSPENDED

J. Pike, Australia's champion jockey, who will always be remembered as the rider of Phar Lap, was suspended for two months as the result of an accident during a race at Randwick last month. The A. J. C. Stewards decided that Pike who rode Burracoothoo, was to blame for inteference met with by other horses in the race. This decision prevents Pike from riding in the big events at Melbourne in November.

NON-VIOLENCE CAPTURED PATHAN VILLAGERS ?

Impressions Of India League Delegation's Visit To Frontier

The following is a summary of a statement issued by the India League Delegation on the position of affairs in the Frontier Province:

Because of the rumours of oppression in the North-West Frontier Province and the difficulty of obtaining accurate information, two members of the Delegation, Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Krishna Menon spent a week in making a tour of the area, visiting typical Frontier villages, meeting leaders of various shades of opinion, and checking their own observations, and reports given to them, by interviews with responsible officials.

OFFICIAL VIEW.

The official view was that because of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact they had had to watch the Red Shirt movement grow in strength, but that from the moment the Ordinances gave them the power, they had been able to use all the force that the name "Frontier" implies to crush the organisation. Cases of severity that we found it difficult to believe were excused on the general ground that the police had had to suffer great provocation.

As to provocation we found that opinions varied greatly. Indians, some holding responsible Government posts and anything but sympathetic to Abdul Gaffar Khan and his colleagues asserted that apart from isolated instances, the general observance of non-violent methods by the organisation was such as to cause considerable surprise to those who knew the passionate and proud temper of the Pathan.

We saw a good deal, and heard more, of what had been done to suppress the movement.

HEAVY FINES.

A method of punishment which seems to be growing in favour in the Frontier districts, and which, though less spectacular than beating and lathi charges is oppressive in its operation, is the imposition of heavy fines for any political activities such as picketing or distribution of leaflets. When payment is withheld either from choice or necessity, and in many cases the fine imposed was far beyond the resources of the person fined, goods are attached and auctioned off for a fraction of their value.

This method is also used in the collection of land revenue, and is complained of bitterly, as there seems to be no relation to the value of the good and the price realised at these auctions, but the balance of debt still remains standing to the account of the person concerned.

NON-VIOLENCE.

That non-violence against the persons of British officials still remains the rigidly observed rule of the nationalist movement in an area where arms are so readily obtainable, and in fact are openly and usually carried by the villagers, is a tribute to the sincerity with which the creed has been embraced.

COMMUNAL AMITY.

We could not find much material basis for the constantly reiterated statement by British officials that to hand over the control of the Frontier to Indians would be followed by the oppression, (or actual massacre) of the Hindu minority by the Muslim majority. Even where communal differences are lively enough as in Peshawar City, both sides assured us independently that the "divide and rule" policy kept alive feelings that the leaders on both sides would gladly see buried. But in the villages especially those where the Red Shirt movement was strongest the Hindu minority assured us emphatically that they had nothing to fear from their Muslim fellow-citizens.

"PERFECTLY SAFE."

In little market towns such as Shanker Ghat where as traders and money-lenders the small Hindu community might be considered to be in the dangerous position of possessing some wealth amid poverty, these traders expressed themselves as feeling perfectly safe.

Our general impression after our visit was that the repression has been, and is, so severe that bitter and passionate resentment is felt throughout the villages of this area.

STOP PRESS

ORDINANCE BILL CHANGES.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

The Select Committee report on the Ordinance Bill makes inter alia' the following important changes in the Bill. (1) The life of the Bill has been limited to three years. (2) Most of the offences which were made non-bailable in the Bill have been made bailable. (3) In the press section explanations to sedition and promotion of class hatred which were absent from the Ordinance have been inserted. (4) In the matter of forfeiture of moveable property or funds, appeal has been given to a judicial authority and executive Government will be bound by the findings of the Judicial authority. (5) Objection to picketing clauses have been partially removed by the provision that encouragement of indigenous industries and advocacy of temperance unless attended by specific acts prohibited by the Act will not be an offence, and (6) Inclusion of Princes in the Press section has been deleted.

All these changes have been made so that, while strengthening the ordinary law, abuse of the law which the provisions of the Ordinance could permit, should be provided against.

Seven members have signed the majority report. The Minority have written a dissenting minute which says that they are for deletion of all the abnoxious provisions of tre Ordinance.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD OUTRAGE.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 7.

After shooting Inspector Green dead, Sergeant Houston, it is said, ran amock and fired in all forty-eight rounds. Among those at whom he fired were Sergeant Borrett and sub-Inspector Kazi, both of whom escaped unhurt.

Finally Sergeant Houston was overpowered and arrested. He will be prosecutd under Sections 302 and 307 I.P.C. for alleged murder and attemping to murder.—A. P.

HITLER'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Munich.—"Ninty percent of the Reichstag is against Papen Government.

It is clear that Nazis must take the initiative in forcing the will of the people. This is the aim of Nazis now" declared Herr Hitler in a manifesto to His Party. He stated that the presence of a hundred Communists in the Reichstag constituted danger. Nazis would be a bulwark, protecting Germans against Bolshevism. He would not compromise but would continue to fight for Nazi ideals.—Reuter.

"ORDINANCE MIND PERVADES ADMINISTRATION"

(Continued from page 1).

most inaccessible villages, armed police, police encampments and an altogether excessive display of the coercive power of Britain.

PEASANT AWARE OF PLIGHT.

The Indian villager, in our experience, belied the stories about him that are so common. He is not apathetic nor is he ignorant (though illiterate). He is fully aware of his plight and its economic and political causes. He is no admirer of the 'British Raj.' He knows that the fight for 'Swaraj' has to be carried on till it is won. He looks on the Congressman as his friend. Indeed in these villages a Congressman or volunteer is always welcome; every rouse, except that of Government loyalists is open to him and he retains the affection of the people.

WOMEN "CONSCIOUS PARTNERS."

The Indian village is a homogeneous unit. It has a voice which covers Hindu and Mussalman, and a farmer and labourer. It is prepared to fight and suffer or make compromise as a whole. The subtle arguments and the distinctions which obsess the town politician do not agitate the villager. The womenfolk, old and young, particularly in Hindu areas, are conscious partners in the awakening of the village and it is this that lends to the resistance put up by the village much of its strength. The village, again, supplies the Congress movement with much of its fighting material, and its tenacity of purpose is very great.

It is often stated in England that the masses of the Indian people who are villagers are unaffected by the Ordinances. Our experience challenges this assertion. Punitive police for which the villagers have to pay, special police and revenue officials, make life of some of these villages unendurable. Property and home are not inviolate. In removing or destroying property the official side violates even such law as obtains under the Ordinances. Fines and exactions are a heavy toll to the villager. Apart from this the Ordinances suppress educational and other social service institutions which do not participate in political work. We have come across cases where health resorts and schools have come under the Ordinances.

IS THIS CIVILISED ADMINISTRATION?

If we are to take the special cases of the No-rent villages in Bengal, Assam, Gujerat, Canara, and other areas, the state of affairs that obtain can hardly be described as those consistent with civilised administration. When every allowance has been made for the right of a Government to collect its dues, or to maintain law and order, it will be found that a great deal of what goes on will still have to be classed as irresponsible policedom. Against this the villager is becoming increasingly resentful. The district officials are out of touch and out of sympathy with the real village. Some of them pretend that they are liked in the village and adduce as evidence the collection of people who are present when on occasion that have turned up in a village. Others point to the figures of land revenue, but the fact that the land revenue is forcibly realized, at least in part, is not often stated.

HOUSEHOLD NAMES.

In every village in India Gandhi's name was known and reverenced. In Gujerat, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and in the U. P. the Pandit Nehru are household names. Their imprisonment has only added to the affection in which they are held and increased their prestige.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

The diehards in the House of Commons often agitate for higher pay for the Indian police. They see in the police the real bulwark of their hold on India and are anxious to ensure the loyalty of the force. We think, and most Indians would agree with us, that higher pay and better conditions for the police in its rank and file are an essential reform. Indeed it is one of the most disturbing factors of the present situation that they are an ill paid, ill disciplined and ill-educated body of men holding in their hands (even in the lower ranks) very wide powers which place the liberty, property and self-respect of innocent people at their mercy.

We had not understood what the expression on "Police Raj," which we have heard used so often, meant till we came to India and saw it in action. Petty officials exercise very wide powers, which are freely used. The Ordinances have destroyed every safeguard against police excesses, which obtains all over India and is by no means confined to the ill-paid ranks of the force.

It is difficult to understand way force should be used at all in effecting arrests of civil resisters, as it is admitted that they neither resist nor evade arrests. One explanation offered to us was that such methods were more effective and cheaper than arrests. The explanation carries with it its own condemnation. Another gross abuse that appeared to be widely prevalent was the practice of allowing the police to buy directly or indirectly goods that had been attached or confiscated.

JAILS.

We had great difficulty in ootaining permission to see jails, and had to take refusals in several cases. The total number of jails that the Delegation saw in eight. We have, however, collected evidence from ex-prisoners in different parts of the country. We have no doubt in our mind that ill-treatment of political prisoners is widely prevalent. Even the jail code is not observed by some officials who impose several penalties for the same jail offence though the made allows only one at a time. The majority of the prisoners are in 'C' Class and treated as common criminals. Their warders are criminals. The quality of food varies from jail to jail. Some of the food we have seen is dirty deficient and quite bad.

OFFICIALS.

They were willing to listen to us, but their attitude was uncritical of excesses. The Ordinance mind pervades the administration. If a bureacratic form of Government is bad, a bureacracy ruling by Ordinances is a serious menace to the most innocent of people. There are district officials who recognise that excesses are going on and some who even regret them. We think that the Ordinances are responsible for this indifference to wrong doing which appears to have affected even the better class of official.

OUT OF TOUCH.

We wish to place on record that officials have everywhere been kind enough to give us interviews and talk to us with comparative informality. We discovered that while a good many of them were well up in figures and statistics (especially in the districts) they were entirely out of touch with the sentiments and feelings of the people. We can say without exaggeration that the officials we met, British and Indian, were out of touch and out of sympathy with the masses of the Indian people. Their will is effective not because it echoes the will of the people but on account of the force they are able to command irrespective of popular will.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

No statement about India would be complete without a reference to the Hindu and Muslim problem.

Briefly, we found that in the villages the communal feeling was non-existent. Even in places where one of the communities was in a small minority it exhibited no fear of the majority. The phrases and fears with which Hindu, Muslim and Sikh leaders made us familiar in the towns seemed strangely unrelated to the life and consciousness of villages of India.

The village as we said before thinks as one, and its voice and consciousness cover Hindu and Mussalman. In the towns we found that there were differences, which in some cases were acute. It is not, however, true to speak of a homegeneous Hindu opposition to the homogeneous Muslim claim, or vice versa, as there are shades of differences in the groups in the communities themselves. The younger section of the Muslims are supporters of the Congress and, even among the so-called communal section the feeing of nationalism is very strong the differences with the Congress and the nationalist Hindus being on points of detail. It is not true to say that the majority of the Muslims in India are supporters of British Raj, or that they are opposed to self-Government.

During our stay here we, have seen the bulk of Hindu and Muslim opinion earnestly endeavouring to come to terms. After the Poona Agreement the will to agree has emerged.

THE UNTOUCHABLES.

During our stay here we saw India as a whole moved by the fast of Mahatma Gandhi as a protest against the British Communal Award in relation to the Depressed Classes. It released forces which moved even the British Government. We have seen in the villages impressive evidence of the results of Mr. Gandhi's stand against untouchability. The moral prestige of Mr. Gandhi, and the democratic awakening that remains unsuppressed even under Ordinance rule, are breaking down the rigours of caste and custom.

The political significance of the Poona Agreement, to our mind, is that any settlement of Indian problems that is really worthwhile must be made in India and not at Westminster or Whitehall.

THE FUTURE.

It is admitted even by high officials that repression by itself will not allay discontent. Officialdom claims that the Government is making a genuine effort at substantial constitutional advance and dwells on the immensity of the changes that will take place when power is transferred in the provinces. It is held that when the R. T. C. has concluded its work and produced a constitution there will be peace. We ourselves entertain no hopes and no illusions in this regard.

In our view peace will emerge only when the present policy is abandoned and the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi are brought into effective co-operation for the purpose of a settlement. All other methods will fail.

It is inconceivable that this country wil settle down to work Great Britain's constitutional gift when her trusted leaders, with thousands of their following, are in the prison and the voice of the people is either stifled or suppressed.

A TRAGEDY.

We regret that the Government persists in its mistaken view. The way of looking at the nationalist movement as an evil which must be put down, of demanding a surrender from Mahatma Gandhi and of excluding from Government discussions any one who is likely o disturb Government plans, is bound to fail. It is a tragedy that the Viceroy's Government is by its policy blocking every avenue to real peace. The refusal to allow even co-operators like Mr. Jayakar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Maulana Shaukat Ali to interview Gandhi in prison is an act of belligerency against Indian nationalism which will soon defeat itself. 'The Government of India refuses to allow any bridge to be built across the present gulf. It is enforcing a blockade on Indian nationalism.' In the face of such a policy it is little wonder that no Indian trusts British 'bona-fides' or believes in declarations of good intentions.

R. T. C. TAMASHA FUTILE.

Our experience in this country has confirmed our belief that the policy adopted by our organisation in London is right. The India League maintains that the present Round Table Conference, or any attempt to settle the Indian problem with the Congress excluded, is futile. Our executive committee has made it its policy to show up the real nature of the Round Table Conference. The Conference in reality aims to impose British decisions on India under cover of a "representative" Conference. The presence of progressives on the Conference assists the British Government in its tactics. Our executive therefore, instructed Bertrand Russel, Professor Laski, Horrabin and others to cable to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar to withhold co-operation from the Round Table Conference unless the Government were prepared to bring Congress into co-operation. We regret that our attempts in this direction have so far failed.

On the British side the India League has endeavoured to expose the pretence of national unity on Indian policy. During the last twelve months it has used its influence to obtain a revision of Labour policy. The news announcing the Labour Party's refusal to co-operate with the Conference is the first step to a real movement on India's behalf in Britain. The India League is not part of the Labour movement, but it sees in the opposition of one party to the present policy the most effective weapon of breaking it down. Progressive groups will now rally in opposition to an imposed settlement.

We are leaving an India which has seen ten months of Ordinance rule. The Ordinances were originally meant for three months and now the Government finds it necessary to give them statutory permanence. No better proof of their failure is required. Ordinances have only produced more of them, and more discontent. The volume of resentment and discontent,—however expressed—has grown. The sufferings of the common people have been great but they have borne it with a courage and endurance which has stood the test of savage repression.

But India setting her house in order. The great effort at unity at Allahabad is a landmark in India's history, and whatever its result we are satisfied that the determination to agree is now a powerful factor in Indian political life. We have also seen during our stay that Prime Minister's Awards and imposed settlements can be effectively challenged by Indian determination and replaced by Indian agreements.

AN EXPERIENCE.

We have also seen that the British officials in the country are sensitive to British public opinion though they appear to disregard Indian sentiment. In many places that we have visited the officials have tried to keep the police in restraint during the period of our stay to avoid our seeing the Ordinances and *Police Raj* at work. In some cases they locked up possible agitators for some days to prevent clashes. The authorities arrested or 'beat up' people who were coming to give us their views and experiences in many cases. Police followed us even into private houses, apparently to intimidate witnesses by their presence. The concern shown by the officials in this respect is a hopeful sign. Public opinion in England will not be content to remain quiet in the face of the material that we propose to place before it. We are conscious of our difficulties and of our own limitations. But with good wishes and the support of friends of liberty, Indian and British, we hope to be of effective use.

We would in conclusion express our warm appreciation of the kindness shown and the assistance given to the Delegation as a whole and to its members personally. We have formed friendships in India which we prize greatly. We leave with the feeling that the Indians have received us with genuine sympathy and taken us into their confidence. Indian hospitality and courtesy will be among the lasting impressions that this visit will leave on us. We can only express our regret that the interest taken in us by our Indian friends has frequently brought down upon them the heavy hand of the Government of India.

DEATH PREFERRED TO MARRIAGE

Mohammedan Girl's Suicide

A Mohammedan girl, condemned by custom to become the bride of the father of her dead fiance, poisoned herself in the home of her parents in Pec, near the Albanian frontier.

The girl, the daughter of a villager named Mehmed Shurta, became engaged to the son of Jusef Kemal, a wealthy Mohammedan According to an old custom, the father of the bridegroom paid over a sum of money to girl's family. All was ready for the marriage feast when the news arrived that the intending husband had fallen victim to a Mohammedan blood feud.

The girl's family had spent the money and could not pay it back. Jusef Kemal declared that he would make no claim for its repayment if the girl, according to custom, were to enter his harem.

The parents consented, but the girl, after a few days with the old man, fled to the house of her parents and there ended her life.

TRAINERS' BIG LOSS

Death Of Palm Leaf And Shri Ganesh

Two racehorses, Palm Leaf and Shri Ganesh, who were with trainers Farrar and Higgins, have died. The former made a fine name for himself, especially over hurdles, but the latter was a young horse who made his debut in India during the last season in Bombay.

Palm Leaf was an aged son of Southannan—Palm Tree, imported by Mr. C. J. H. Bolton, and appeared first in India in the 1929-30 season in Calcutta. Trained by Higgins he won at the end of November the December Hurdle, Plate, with Jackson in the saddle, giving 31lb. and 24lb. to Lenity and Double Danger. He then failed by half a length to concede Batteline 7lb. in the Burdwan Cup, for which he had incurred a penalty. He wound up the season in Bombay, where he won a six furlong handicap with Morris up; a mixed event for class II and III horses.

In Poona in the next season he failed in giving Narses 9lb. over nine furlongs, but in returning to Calcutta Pearce won the Canal Hurdle Plate at Barrackpore on him, giving Watchful and Nightjar weight. He followed this up with another success in Calcutta, when he gave Dawn of Hope 2lb. and a leading in the Tollygunge Hurdle Plate. That he could sprint was shown in his next race, when he won the mile Botler Plate beating Forage and Pendennis. He could do no more than run in into places in the past cold weather season, placing behind Bray Beau in Poona, running second to Night Jan in the Burdwan Cup and second to Philanthropy, giving him 19lb. in the Grand Annual.

Shri Ganesh, late Golden Shower, was a four-year-old gelding by Golden Boss—War Tears belonging to the Chief of Miraj (jr.) In his second run in the country, in Bombay last December, he gave Comte de Grasse 5lb. and ran second to him, but soon after he won the six furlong Kingsclare Plate in a big field. In February he ran a good second to Lone Craig, giving him 13lb. but has never run in Calcutta.—"Statesman."

The chemist will be particularly pleased to sell it to you because he knows that the integral worth of 'CAFIASPIRIN' makes contented customers.

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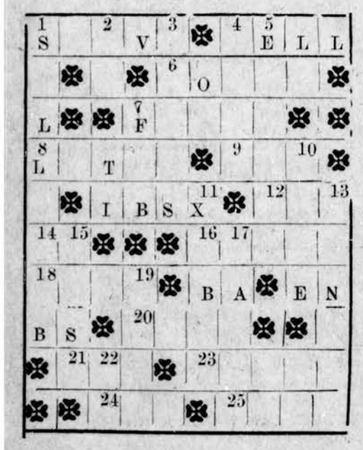
Entry fee for two entries Rs. 2 each more than two and upto nine Re. 1 each and for every ten entries Rs. 5.

CLUES ACROSS:—1. The forest trees .....; 4. A skin; 6. A little ..... fields; 7. Dies; 8 The water lily of Egypt; 9 To catalogue; 12. To distress; 14. A word used to frighten children; 16. To bore; 18. To; 20. Riddles; 21. To struggle; 23. ... of Asia and Africa...burden....; 24. To expose.....; 25. To cripple.



CLUES DOWN: 1. A dish made of.....; 2. A chinese weight; 3. To accumulate; 4. To draw.....; 5. Excuse; 7. To cheat; 10. Complete; 11. A small three masted vessel.....; 13. To twist; 15. At any circumstances; 17. The nose piece in a helmet; 19. Any drunken rite; 22. Meaningless utterance.....

Ref: Chambers Dict: E. D. 1927 and after (pages 1 to 1150).

LAST DATE OF POSTING 15th NOV. 1932.

For further particulars apply to the Manager.

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Sriman MANI:—Writes in the "Swadesamitran":—
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SAIFY SOAP

"NEW ERA IS OPENING OUT TO YOU"

Bombay Governor On Poona Agreement

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES IN NEW CONSTITUTION

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 7.

Opening the Backward Class Hostel at Sholapur to-day, His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes said:—

I can clearly recognise how important it is that you should have such a Hostel, if you are to take full advantage of the educational facilities now being made available for your community. I am very glad you realise the paramount importance of education as the greatest factor in securing the uplift of your people, and I congratulate you alike on the strenuous efforts you yourselves have made to provide this Hostel and on the sympathetic response your efforts have elicited from local bodies and friends in other communities.

NEW ERA.

The needs of the Depressed Classes are always under the sympathetic consideration of myself and my Government. The rapid progress which your community has made in recent years has given me much pleasure. A new era is opening out to you, and it is certain that in the new Constitution which will be framed by His Majesty's Government the Depressed Classes will have sufficient representatives to wield a strong influence in the new Legislative Council of this Presidency.

I sincerely trust that the compromise that it has recently been found possible for your community and others to agree to regarding your representation in this Council, a comprom'se which was readily accepted by His Majesty's Government, will be of great benefit to your community.

GOVERNMENT POSTS.

You refer in your address to the enlistment of the Depressed Classes in Government and Municipal Services and in the higher posts in Mills and Railways. As far as service under my Government is concerned, special attention has recently been paid to this subject and several orders have been passed concerning the recruitment of the Depressed Classes in the various branches of Government service. The general effect of these orders is that so far from the fact, that an applicant is a member of the Depressed Classes, being a disqualification for an appointment in any department of this Government, on the contrary it will ensure special consideration of his claims if he is qualified for the post for which he is applying. The number of Depressed Classes in Government Service is steadily increasing. In particular I would like to draw your attention to the fact that there has recently been an increase in the number of recruits from the Depressed Classes in the ranks of the subordinate police. During the last year 73 members of the Depressed Classes community were recruited. I would also point out that my Government has recently ordered that 10 per cent. of all menial posts, such as peons, chowkidars, etc., should be recruited from the Depressed Classes, and that until this proportion is reached special preference should be given to them

NO DISCRIMINATION.

I am very glad that you so keenly recognise the importance of education to your community, and that you appreciate the efforts of Government in providing facilities in schools and colleges for the Depressed Classes to an extent which could not be dreamt of by former generations. In particular, I would like to congratulate you on having a Municipality here which takes a keen interest in the education of your children. My Government have recently reaffirmed its intention that there should be no discrimination against the Depressed Classes in any of the educational institutions controlled by itself or receiving aid from it. If any of you become aware of instances in this District in which these orders are not obeyed, I hope you will inform the Backward Class Officer of the facts after you have assured yourself of their truth. I am sure that primary education is the basis of all progress, and I would urge you to send all your children to school. The figures you give are encouraging, but I trust you will not rest content until every child of school going age in your community is receiving instruction.

I am glad that you appreciate the goodwill shown by Government in the creation of a special Department to look after your needs and grievances. I was personally much interested in this, and the Backward Class Department was started in spite of the present acute financial stringency, but I regret that, until the state of Government finances improves, it is not possible to expand the Department. Moreover, it has only recently commenced its work and it will need, as you will realise, to gain experience before its expansion can be soundly considered.

As far as the representation of the Depressed Classes on local bodies is concerned, this is under the consideration of my Government, and you may rest quite assured that your needs in this respect will receive very careful consideration.

RAIN IN MYSORE AND DECCAN

All-India Weather

POONA, Nov. 7.

The northeast monsoon is strengthening in South Bay and wide spread Thunderstorm rain has fallen in South Madras. Yesterday's depression over the North Bengal has filled up after causing local rain in Assam. Associated with thunders orms, there has been nearly general rain in Mysore and local rain in Deccan while a few falls have occurred in Tenasserim. A few falls of snow is again reported from Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair and Tavoy half an inch each; Mergui a quarter, Sibsagar a half; Dibrugar and Dhaburi a quarter; Sonamarg a quarter; Coonur four; Gadag three; Belgaum, Chitaldrug and Pamban two; Sholapur, Cochin and Kurnool one and a half; Raichur, Mysore, Trichinopoly and Bellary one; Miraj and Palamcotah threequarters; Gulbarga, Calicut, Madura, Negapatam and Cuddalore a half; Matheran Poona, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Mercara and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Assam and increase but continue locally in Deccan. Thunderstorm rain will continue to be widespread in South Madras and Mysore with probable increase in Southeast Madras. A few falls will recur in Tenasserim.+A. P.

South Indian Sangeetha Sabha

Under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha, Sjt. Rama Bhagavathar of Palghat treated a crowded house on Sunday with some masterpieces of Karnataka music. An able exponent of the orthodox school, the Bhagavathar skilfully rendered some of the Classic 'kirtans' of the old masters. His performance of "Rama Ni Samana" was very well done, and critics who used to say that that 'kirtan' died with the late Anantharama Bhagavathar would have found it resurrected in all its pristine purity and grace.

One marked feature of the performance was the perfect understanding between the musician and his accompanists which enhanced the musical effect of the 'kirtans' and drew encores from the house. His rendering of "Bhairavi," the main 'raga' of the day was much appreciated. There was hardly any phase of the 'raga' which he did not touch, and in giving a perfect finish to it, he exhibited his consummate skill and scholarship. Though the audience had a four hours' feast of music, ther were complaints that they did not have their full quota. It is to be hoped that more opportunities will be given to the Bhagvathar to show his best in Bombay.

It is understood that the Bhagvathar has given some of his masterpieces' for gramophone record.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST COTTON WILT DISEASE IN C. P.

Research Work Leads To Useful Results

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:—

Cotton wilt is one of the deadly enemies of Indian Cotton. Its spread during recent years has been so prodigious that the Indian Central Cotton Committee, in co-operation with the Provincial Directors of Agriculture, had to take immediate steps to find out means to combat it. A series of experiments carried on during the past decade has already borne some fruitful results and there is every hope that the discoveries made will enable the disease to be effectively checked under field conditions, and thus prevent further harm to a most important commercial crop which forms the means of livelihood of a large percentage of the population and supports a flourishing industry.

THE WILT FUNGUS.

Cotton wilt is a black rot caused by poisonous chemical compounds produced by the fungus "Fusarium Vasinfectum" in the roots of the cotton plant. The disease appears generally after the plants are a month old, but plants are liable to be infected at every stage of their growth. The presence of wilt in young plants is evident by the yellowing of the primary leaves, which are easily shed even by the lighest touch. The foliage leaves then lose turgidity and the plant soon droops and dies. If wilt affects a plant at a later stage the green leaves get yellowish in parts and sometimes have a mottled appearance. Gradually portions of the plant lose turgidity and the whole plant droops. The leaves do not readily turn brown, but the stem begins to turn brown from top downwards. The branch springing from a node may turn brown from the base upwards. If a diseased plant is not quite dead buds may sprout near the base of the stem. Underground parts of a wilted plant do not always betray signs of the disease. In a wilted plant when the bark is removed, longitudinal brown streaks are visible on the wood. Transverse sections of the subterranean parts show typical browning of the vessels and clogging of the lumen of the vessels with some gummy substance. Again, they give typical pink colour reaction when stained with an alcoholic solution of Alizarin Surfosam natron.

DIFFERS FROM WILT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Cotton wilt is found in almost every cotton growing country in the world, but its characteristics vary. For example, American wilt develops somewhat early in the season, and the stems and sprouts of the plants are stunted. This is not the case in India where cotton plants develop wilt at all stages of their growth. American wilt is found in irregular spots in the field and year by year the aera increases. In India the infected araas do not enlarge with each succeeding year. In American wilt discolouration of the tissues takes place in those ducts in which the fungus is located, while the Indian fungus is more often than not found in cells which are apparently normal and not discoloured. In the case of Egyptian wilt, the cotyledonous leaves dry up; plants which have recovered are greatly dwarfed; infected plants in which the dying the stem is checked, develop abnormal branching; dead portions of a wilted plant turn almost black and on drying become curved; the discolouration of internal tissues is less prominent in infected seedlings than in old plants. These are some of the important symptoms not found in the C. P.

C. P. EXPERIMENTS.

Cotton wilt has been responsible for heavy losses to growers in the Central Provinces and Berar. Experiments carried on for a number of years under the auspiece of the Indian Central Cotton Committee have yielded interesting results. The fungus was found to be present both in 'wilted' and healthy soils in these tracts. A surprising discovery was the beneficial effect of "Jowar" if previously or simultaneously sown. It was also found that seedlings in very early stages of wilt infection, if transplanted to healthy soils, develop into healthy mature plants. The investigations in Nagpur have proved (1) that wilt can be induced in plants without the introduction of the fungus (2) that the fungus usually in wilted plants is present in the healthy soil as well.

WILT-RESISTANT STRAINS.

Successful work has been carried out in the isolation and development of two new high yielding and wilt resistant strains of Verum 262, a wilt resistant variety that has shown promising results. One of these strains "Late Verum" possessed a staple of one inch and is suitable for highest standard warp counts of 30's. It has proved to be a desirable variety for West Berar and a start has been made to distribute its seed. The "Early Verum" strain is suitable for the northern and plateu districts of the C.P. as also for Berar and the Purna Valley. Last year, in spite of most adverse weather conditions which played havoc with new strains as well as other varieties of cotton Verum 262 gained in popularity, as is evident from the fact that the total area under cultivation in the C.P. and Berar rose from 157,000 acres in 1930-31 to 164,397 acres in 1931-32. Work has also been carried out in the isolation of a wilt resistant strain of Bani 306, a variety that offers great possibilities.

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BOMBAY WOMEN'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

The following is the second list of signatories to the Bombay Women's appeal for unity urging the leaders at Allahabad Unity Conference to keep national interests above everything else:—

Miss V. A. Desai
Miss Susila M. Parulekar
Miss Gulab Desai
Mrs. Jayulaxmi M. Bhat
Mrs. Prabhavati Mehta
Mrs. Chandkanta C. Sutaria
Mrs. Nirmala C. Sutaria
Mrs. Uttamba: R. Thakker
Mrs. Nandubai M. Thakker
Mrs. Jivibai M. Patel
Mrs. Rambhabai J. Patel
Mrs. Velabai C. Thakker
Mrs. Mahaluxmiben H. Pandya
Mrs. Shantiben K. Vyas
Mrs. Kamalaben A. Raval
Mrs. Champubai A. Manker
Mrs. Soomalibai S. Mankar
Mrs. Sushilabai A. Mankar
Miss Giribai A. Mankar
Mrs. Shakuntala M. Bhat
Mrs. Patnakala S. Bhat
Mrs. Nandgavriben B. Master
Mrs. Kumudben Kamudchand
Mrs. Kamalaben L. Desai
Mrs. Dahiben R. Patel
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Mrs. Ruxmaniben G. Desai
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Mrs. Kamala V. Kagalwala
Mrs. Sushila A. Mookhtyar
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Mrs. Shantaben Natvarlal Patil
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Mrs Sarda N. Mehta
Mrs. Jematiben R. Mehta.
Mrs. Parsanben N. Mehta.
Mrs. Taraben J. Parikh

Heavy Scoring In Bombay Cricket

BAPPORIA AND MARSHAL IN GREAT FORM

BOMBAY. Sunday.

Batsmen had a day out on Sunday when big scores were put up in several matches. Marshall, the All-India cricketer registered another century against the Islam Gymkhana. Bapporia, the Rander cricketer played a merry innings for the Islam Gymkhana, scoring a double century and also remaining not out. He hit 29 boundaries.

Scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

F. K. Nariman (run out)	64
P. N. Mehta. b Botawalla	74
S. H. Colah c Shaffi, b Shariff	15
N. D. Marshall (not out)	125
D. K. Kapadia c Hans, b Shariff	2
D. R. Havewalla (not out)	76
Extras	11
Total (for 4 wkts.)	365

Bowling:—Botawalla 1 for 129, Shariff 2 for 96.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

M. Shaffi c Meherhomji. b Havewalla	5
Nakhoda c D Havewalla, b Mistry	6
Bapporia (not out)	200
S. M. Kadri (not out)	91
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	16
Total (for 2 wkts.)	318

The game between the Hindu Gymkhana and Bombay Cricketers was drawn owing to want of time.

Scores:—

BOMBAY CRICKETERS.

D. D. Hindlekar c Deshpande, b Godambe	3
J. D. Wagle b Godambe	85
S. S. Dongre. c Bhagwandas, b Nayak	7
R. R. Wadkar, b Godambe	24
T. H. Tulpule b Rana	0
G. S. Rao c Jai, b Rana	6
V. S. Dongre c Jai, b Godambe	27
W. S. Kothare b Deshpande	32
A. N. Bhalerao (run out)	16
M V. Dhumatkar (not out)	5
G. B. Gawankar c Chury, b Rana	6
Extras	13
Total	277

Bowling:—Godambe 4 for 68; Deshpande 1 for 37; Nayak 1 for 32; Rana 3 for 38.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

C. M. Rana (retired)	51
Bhagwandas b Wadkar	18
R. S. Nayak b Kothare	6
R. J. Chury c and b Wadkar	17
S. R. Godambe c Dhumatkar. b Gawankar	35
K. R. Pondwal b Tulpule	17
S. P. Kapadia b Gawankar	33
R K. Deshpande (run out)	25
C. N. Mehta (not out)	12
Extras	12
Total (for 8 wkts.)	236

Bowling:—Kothare 1 for 60; Gawankar 1 for 43; Wadkar 2 for 58; Tulpule 2 for 58.

In the fixture between the Bombay and Catholic Gymkhanas, the game also ended in a draw. the teams being evenly matched.

Scores were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings:—M. Mackinon c Gomes b Almeida 14; J. D. S. Muirhead b P N Pereira 0; B. R T Greer b A C Pereira 51; R. G Hopkins b P N Pereira 27; W. E. Lucas c Gomes b Almeida 4; H. L Murray c Gomes b Louis 11; E. H Pogson c and b P N Pereira 38; R. C. Mushet (not out) 24; G L Boygis c Gomes b P N Pereira 7; E R West b Almeida 0; J N Compton did not bat. Extras 19. Total 195.

Bowling:—P N Pereira 4 for 53; Almeida 3 for 41; L Pereira 1 for 23; A C Pereira 1 for 6.

2nd Innings:—B R T Greer b P N Pereira 6; R G Hopkins b P N Pereira 12; W E Lucas c Fairman b Almeida 22; H L Murray b Almenda 11; G L Boygis (not out) 1; J. N Compton (not out) 14. Total (for 4 wkts.) 66.

Bowling:—Almeida 2 for 41; P N Pereira 2 for 25.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

1st Innings:—J O Gonsalves st. Compton b Murray 16; P N Pereira l.b.w. b Mushet 18; R E Fairman (run out) 0; E Gomes b Mushet 36; D Carrey b Pogson 5; P F Pereira c Compton b Pogson 0; A C Pereira c Mushet b Pogson 2; C Gomes c Hopkins b Pogson 17; A F Almeida c Greer b Pogson 7; W T Fernandes b Pogson 0; L Pereira (not out) 3. Extras 4. Total 108.

Bowling:—H L Murray 1 for 18; R C Mushet 2 for 57; E H Pogson 6 for 29.

2nd Innings:—J O Gonsalves b Murray 65; P N Pereira c Mackinon b Mushet 25; R E Fairman c West b Mushet 5; E Gomes b Pogson 14;

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CAST SYSTEM BANE OF HINDUISM

How West Has Progressed Without This Impediment

SIR P. C. ROY PURGES UPLIFT OF HARIJANS

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

Sir P.C. Ray has given the following manifesto the Jat Pat Torak Mandal, Lahore:—

"The lamentable feature as regards the present movement for the removal of untouchability is that it has been forced upon us by a sort of political necessity. The attempts that are being made are not the result of spontaneous co-operation or moral change in our mentality. It has been made a part and parcel of our attainment of Swaraj. The caste system with its necessary concomitant, untouchability, has been the bane of Hinduism. It has been a subtle poison eating into the vital of our body-politics. It separates class from class, and sets brother against brother. Hindu society is like a vast ocean with its small islets scattered round about, and separated by unfathomable gulfs and hence there is no cohesion. In the Hindu society we have got non-co-operation with a vengeance. The intellectuals mainly the Brahmins—compose only a microscopic minority who have hitherto had the monopoly of the loves and fishes in the shape of high posts, because the so-called untouchables have been denied every opportunity of lifting themselves up from the quagmire of ignorance and illiteracy in which they are sunk for thousands of years. In a national movement therefore, we naturally do not find any response from the teaming millions whom we have hitherto kept under our heals, to serve our own selfish purposes.

NO CASTE DISTINCTION IN WEST.

"President Wilson in his "New Freedom" says that the greatness of the United States lies in the fact that any man belonging to any stratum of society can by his individual effort aspire to rise to the highest position in society. Let me illustrate it by a tangible example. In Europe the Rabubers and the shoe-makers whom we class among the Chamars, may belong to any class in society. There profession, is followed according to the taste and convenience of the man. William Carey, the Great Missionary of Sirampur, Bengal, was once a cobbler in his early days. Mr. Lloyd George was borne of very humble parents in the worst slums of Manchester. His father died while he was three or four year's old. His maternal uncle, adopted him as his son. He used to earn his living as a shoe-maker. But in our unfortunate Hindu society, once a Chamar for ever a Chamar. On his humble door is inscribed the words from Dante's "Inferno"—"All ye who enter here abandon hope". And yet some of our educated Hindu are never tired of waxing eloquent over Varna Ashram Dharma determined by birth.

Why go to Europe and America? China is much nearer to our own country, and China owes us civilization in a small degree to her adoption of Buddhism from India. In China untouchability has been unknown for the last three thousand years and more. English and American writers are unanimous in maintaining that China is the only country in the world which is least caste-ridden, because in America and England we have at any rate what we call Dollar Worship. There are no Bhangis (scavangers) in China neither in Japan. There peasants come to the towns begging night-soil and sometimes are ready even to pay something for the privilege to be allowed to remove the night-soil because they know that it is a valuable natural manure. There is no such class as Bhangi or Chamar. Anyone has liberty to take to any profession or trade according to his choice.

I am one of those who believe in cleanliness being next to godliness. I believe in the efficiency of soap as a purifier.

Suppose there is a professoinal Bhangi or a Bhangi by birth. If I give him soap and water and have him purify himself this way—and not by mere immersion into the water of the Holy Ganges—I would have no objection to sit side by side with him in a row at a dinner, and to cheerfully partake of any food cooked by him. I am sick of subtle dialectic controversy justifying separation of caste from caste. Humanity is bound together by the common tie of brotherhood.

MAKING MUCH OF CASTE DISTINCTIONS.

They talk of inter-marriages. I have a sort of poor knowledge of Hindu society. The great sage Vyasa was born of a fisher woman to whom his father was not united by the ties of sacred wedlock, and yet Vyasa is a Mahamuni, the Rishi of Rishis or Devrishi. Narad was born of a slave girl and the sage Vashishta of a prostitute mother. Why do they then make so much of the distinctions of caste. For more than a thousand years practically the whole of India was Buddhistic, and during this period there was absolutely no distinction of caste. In my tour throughout India I have been struck with the wonderful similarity in features between the Bengali and the Sindhi as also the Punjabee and the Madrasi, especially of the Malabar Coast. Any one who has an elementary knowledge of ethonology, will admit that there has been inter-mixture due to inter-marriages among the so-called Aryas and non-Aryas. Todd in his Rajasthan, written about a century ago, threw out a hint that the Rajputs were descended from the Scythian conquerers, who settled in India and adopted at first Buddhism and then Hinduism, and get entirely fused with the latter. Todd's theory is now generally accepted by the ethnologists. So the distinction between Aryas and non-Aryas is absolutely a fictitious one.

CREATION OF SOCIAL POLICY.

The so-called untouchables and the backward classes are the creation of the social policy pursued by the high caste people. It is high time that we are awakened to the supreme necessity of lifting them up to our own level by education. Inter-dining and inter-marriages are the indispensable necessaries for the removal of untouchability.

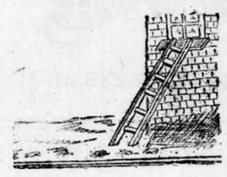
Islam is the most democratic of all religions. It is the perfect equalizer of humanity. The moment you embrace Islam you are raised to a footing of equality with any member. In the mosques the Badshah, the Amir, the Faqir, the Bahishti and the meanest of collie pray side by side. Islam knows nothing about distinctions of colour. Islam has made universal progress from the borders of the Pacific Ocean to those of the Atlantic on account of its liberal policy.

Then again within recent times in the Malaya Peninsula Islam has been making gigantic strides not on account of the sword or the Koran but because these parts have never been under Muslim rule, but because of its catholic and liberal policy.

PLEA FOR INTER-MARRIAGE.

Before concluding I would like to express my great appreciation of the work being done by the Jat-Pat Torak Mandal, Lahore, for the abolition of caste system, and to assert that interdining and gradual and slow inter-marriage should be made a part and parcel of the solution of the burning question of the removal of untouchability.—A. P.

THE MISSING WORD COMPETITION



1. Swadeshi is the..... that leads to Swaraj.

2. We shall soon have a united.....

3. The.....of the world are turned towards Gandhiji.

4. The salvation of India will arise through the .....of the villagers.

5. Swadeshi will make India stand on its own .....

6. The very existence of Indian Peasants depends on the timely arrival of the.....

7. The.....of heavy taxes falls on the poor.

COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 250
SECOND PRIZE Rs. 100
THIRD PRIZE Rs. 50
and
Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 250 for annas FOUR only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. Fourteen sentences are given with ONE WORD in each sentence missing. The 14 pictures represent 14 words. All you have to do is, to find out these words; and complete the sentences.
2. SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—The First Picture represents a ladder. The word "ladder" when applied to the first sentence completes it. Similarly the second picture represents India, and "India" applied to the second sentence completes the sentence.
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose FOUR ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.
4. **Address your Entries to:—**

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

THE MISSING WORD COMPETITION,

Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they choose enclose 4 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than **10th Nov. 1932**
8. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

8. Force will..... its own object.

9. Forget the past it..... you backwards.

10. Live in the present it will.....you forwards.

11. Look to the future it will.....your standard.

12. In politics the..... only goes to those who demand it.

13. Restrictions will..... the progress of trade

14. The end of communal .....is in sight.

MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL BEATS PARSI HIGH SCHOOL

Cricket At Panchgani

PANCHGANI, Nov. 6.

The weather at Panchgani is now at its best and the hill-station is full of visitors. One of the marked features of the cold season here is the Cricket Tournament which is held by the Mrs. Billimoria Cricket Shield Commitee. Matches are played by the various schools of Panchgani Wai and Satara. The first of these Shield matches was played on the Table Land on Saturday the 5th instant between the Muslim High School and Parsi High School. It was an interesting match to watch both the parties doing their best. The Muslim High School defeated the Parsi High School by 16 runs and seven wickets.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1932

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"PEACE IN SIGHT IF BICKERINGS CEASE"

"We Have Come Very Near Each Other"

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT NEVER SO BRIGHT

MAULANA EXPLAINS HIS FOREIGN MISSION

A striking appeal to Indians to stop communal bickerings and strive for national solidarity was made by Maulana Shaukat Ali in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative, to-day, before he sailed for America by M. V. "Victoria."

He stoutly denied the suggestion that he had come back disappointed from Allahabad and declared that the prospects of achieving communal unity were never so bright before, as they were to-day.

BICKERINGS MUST STOP.

He added that the Allahabad Conference went on smoothly inspite of the unfortunate absence of Mahatma Gandhi, and it was bound to carry on its good work, inspite of the fact that the Maulana was obliged to leave for America to honour an engagement.

"The communal bickerings must be stopped at any cost" concluded the Maulana, earnestly adding that during his tour, he would still be working for an all-round settlement of the political question in America and in London.

The Maulana alluded to the work of the Allahabad Conference and observed that he had become very optimistic as a result of three days discussion of the communal question at Allahabad and he had such great hopes of success as never before entertained.

LETTER TO MALAVIYA.

The Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs had now come very near each other and each knew exactly what the other wanted. The Maulana felt sorry that the letter which had addressed to Pandit Malaviya giving the reasons for keeping the American engagement had not been published so far, and hoped it would be done at once.

He added that an announcement was likely to be made soon, when all the points in dispute were settled at Allahabad. He emphasised the fact that a fine field prevailed between the Muslims and the Sikhs. Until late at night when Mr. Chablani discussed with the Muslims, there was nothing but good humour and goodwill, although the parties took a business view of the whole case.

WHY HE GOES

Continuing Maulana Shaukat Ali said: "It took me a whole night to decide whether my staying in India would be useful for the work before us, or whether my going to America via England would be better. There I shall be able to inform responsible ministers of the state of affairs obtaining in India. I still mean to work for an honourable settlement which would embrace Britain, Hindus, Sikhs and all other minorities, and for this very soon, I hope to see a change of heart in the Government of India.

PEACE EFFORTS.

"I hope that responsible British ministers will welcome the coming reforms which have a great chance of success and that it won't meet with the fate of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms" he added.

Paying a tribute to Pandit Malaviya and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for their earnest efforts for achieving communal unity, Maulana Shaukat Ali said that the Muslims were trying for real peace, and he was glad to say that both Malaviyaji and Maulana Azad and Sikh leaders worked for it, although the latter wanted safeguards to allay the present unfortunate distrust. He felt sure that the frank talks that they had at Allahabad made Muslim-Sikh quarrels in the Punjab an impossibility. He also asserted with confidence that the Frontier Muslims were ready to give as much as their Hindu brothren needed.

Regarding the Muslim minorities which were weak in Bombay (minus Sindh), Central Provinces, Madras, United Provinces and Behar, the Maulana felt no disquietude, as he was sure that when powerful minorities in the Punjab and Sindh required safeguards, the Muslim minorities would also ask for the same and make their position safe. He found the Bengal Hindus in an accommodating mood, and he hoped every community would fall in line with the views of the others.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

Concluding, the Maulana said that the every leader in Allahabad including the President, Malaviyaji, Sardar Sunder Singh and Maulana Azad spoke in kindest words asking him to postpone his departure. "I can't think them sufficiently for the expression of those views which itself show that goodwill prevailed there. After considering the matter the whole of last night, I decided that I could be spared, as I shall be still working for an all round amicable settlement in London and America."

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

ALLEGED BRIBERY

Poona Muslim Councillor's Appeal Admitted

Bombay, Monday.

Syed Abdul Kadar, a building contractor and councillor of Poona Suburban Municipality who was sentenced to 18 monnths' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 on a charge of conspiracy and bribery, has filed an appeal in the High Court, which was admitted by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy.

Their Lordships, however, rejected the bail application. Mr. S. N. Karnad appeared for the accused.

It will be recalled that last week three other councillors had their appeals admitted in the High Court against their convictions on a similar charge. It was alleged that they had taken bribe from a contractor.

HUNGARIAN JOURNALIST LYNCHED

For Shouting "Down With Rumania Long Live Hungary"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 7.

Bucharest.—A young Hungarian journalist was lynched in one of the main streets of the city during a patriotic demonstration to protest against the revision of the peace treaties. The victim, with four Hungarian companions, shouted: "Down with Rumania, Long Live Hungary" and was immediately set on by a mob and torn to pieces. His companions and also one other Rumanian were severely injured.—Reuter.

POLITICAL AMNESTY IN ITALY

To Affect 6000 Persons

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 7.

Rome.—Over 6,000 persons are expected to be affected by the amnesty on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Fascist march to Rome. The amnesty provides for the complete remission of sentences of five years or under, a remission of three years in sentences of from five to 10 years and a five years' remission on longer sentences. The pardon applies to the political prisoners, though these are not specifically mentioned.—Reuter.

100 MEN ARMED WITH STICKS CHARGE CINEMA

COSGRAVE IN CORK

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Nov. 6.

Dublin.—Streets of Cork were lined with thousands when Mr. Cosgrave arrived there to-day to address a meeting at the cinema. A strong bodyguard was necessary to protect him as he entered the building, which he accomplished safely when 100 men armed with sticks and stones charged the cinema. The police formed a square, baton charged routed the attackers and arrested two persons.

POSTAL MAIL RUNNER ATTACKED

Outrage At Dhamrai

DACCA, Nov. 7.

A postal mail runner, who was attacked by four youths, was shot at and injured at nine yesterday morning at Dhamrai, an important village under the Sadar Subdivision. The outrage occurred a short distance from the police station. On an alarm being raised, the villagers chased the robbers, with the result, it is said, one has been arrested. The runner who succeeded in keeping the mail bag with him has been removed to Mitford Hospital, Dacca, where the bullet has been extracted.

A five chambered revolver was found near the scene of occurrence. The name of the arrested person is Bhupesh Saha, an inhabitant of Faridpur. The man with whom Bhupesh had been stopping for some time has also been arrested.—A. P.

NAZIS & COMMUNISTS BECOME ALLIES

Peaceful Election In Germany

HITLER OPTIMISTIC

BERLIN, Nov. 7.
The following is the final provisional result of the Reichstag election:—

	Seats
Nazis	*195*
Socialists	*120*
Communists	*99*
Centre	*70*
German Nationals	*49*
Bavarian Peoples Party	*18*
German Peoples Party	*11*
State Party	*5*
Christian Social Service	*6*
Economic Party	*1*
Agrarian Party	*2*

(SECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 6.

Berlin—Never has Germany had such a peaceful election. The Communists and Nazis, who became allies in the transport strike, were apparently tired of warfare. There were only few minor skirmishes in which injuries were received but there were no deaths. The polling booths were closed at 6 p.m. prompt after the day in which there was little evidence that the election was in progress save the Party flags and pickets outside the booths. One poster which attracted much attention showed the Nazi and the Communist strikers arm in arm, and inscribed in it were the words "Vote for the German National."

THE NAZI POSTER.

The Nazi poster which portrayed Deaths, head in gasmask wearing the Red cap, announced that this was what the Papen Government were leading German people to. Weather cleared during the day and so urbanites, making the usual exodus to the country voted at the booths provided at big railway stations.

A final appeal for Herr Hitler was made by 50 University and high school teachers, none of whom is wellknown. They announced that the only way to check the distress of the people was to give the Napis power.

It seems that 80 per cent. of the electorate voted despite this being the fifth election of the year.

Nazi Losses

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Berlin.—The chief feature of the returns in the Reichstag election when approximately half the votes have been counted, has been the considerable Nazi losses. It is expected that the figures amount to 12 per cent compared to the July election. There are also heavy gains by the German Nationals who appear to be almost double their strength. The Communists have also made considerable gains. It is already evident that the election will again result in a Parliamentary deadlock. The new Reichstag will have a large anti-Papen majority.—Reuter.

Total Poll

BERLIN, Nov. 7.

The total poll amounted to 79 per cent. compared with 84 per cent. at the last election on July 31, giving 582 members of the Reichstag compared with 608 on the last occasion.

All the leaders are automatically re-elected on Party lists. Although abstentions may account for some portion of Hitler's loss of over 20,000,000 supporters and 35 States since the last election, yet the Nazi percentage of the total poll has fallen from 37.4 to below 33 per cent.

The German Nationalists and the People's Party both of which support Von Papen have increased their polls by 700,000 and 200,000 votes respectively.

The Communists have also gained 700,000 votes but chiefly at the expense of the Socialist Party whose total has declined by a similar number of votes. The Centre Party's loss of 200,000 votes is chiefly due to abstentions.

It is noteworthy that one person in every four in Greater Berlin voted for the Communist and the proportion is only slightly less in Berlin proper. The Nazis lost 114,000 votes in East Prussia, hitherto the Nazi stronghold, where the Nationalists gained 60,000. In Mecklenburg where the the Nazi Government is in power, the Nazis and the Communists both lost 25 per cent. The National Socialist Party and the People's Party, each making heavy gains.—Reuter.

DECLINE IN HITLERISM

BERLIN, Nov. 7.

A definite decline in Hitlerism, advance in Bolshevism among workers, aversion of the middle-class to Radicalism and the opposition of the great majority of the electorate to Von Papen constitute principal features of yet another stalemate election.

The Von Papen Government supporters have doubled since 31st July, but are still faced with an enormous hostile majority. The result will not contribute in the slightest to clear the political situation, for it does not appear possible that any grouping of parties will be capable of taking over government.

HINDENBURG AGAIN!

It is realised that once again the fate of the country depends on Von Hindenburg and the politicians are already asking his intentions. As far as the Von Papen Government is concerned, it does not intend to take any action, but will await events when the Reichstag meets.

"The German people have spoken decisively against Von Papen," said Hitler to a representative of Reuter, after the result of the Election was known. "Their will must be respected as the Nazis have maintained their position as the strongest party and we are on the threshold of a complete victory."

Rectifications of the provisional figures gives Socialists 121 seats; Communists 100; German Nationalists 51; State Party 2; Christian Socialist Party 5; Economic Party 2; Agrarian Party 6 and Hanoverian Party 1 seat.—Reuter.

Polling Figures

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Berlin.—The final provisional result of the Reichstag election shows that the total votes cast were 35,409,718 of which Nazis were 11,712,983; Socialists 7,233,534; Communists 5,972,702; Centre Party 4,223,364; German Nationals 2,951,839; Bavarian Peoples Party 1,080,124; German Peoples Party 659,931; State Party 326,805; Christian Socialist Service Party 402,803; Economic Party 110,830; Agrarian Party 164,848 and Freak and Invalid Party 564,955.

One seat will be secured for every 60,000 votes.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION CENTRES ROUND SEPARATION OF SIND

Principle Accepted By Hindu Delegates

UNITY CONFERENCE

(From Our Staff Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

To-day's discussions solely related to the question of Sind Separation and the Committee considered several draft resolutions placed before it. I reliably understand that the principle of separation has been agreed to, but a final solution has not been reached as the Muslims are reported to be insisting on unconditional separation, while the Sind Hindus insist that it should be conditional on the province becoming self-supporting, and that no subvention should be asked from the Central Government.

The Hindu delegates suggested some safeguards for the minority including the reservation of 37 percent of seats in the Council for the Hindu minority, their representation on the cabinet and provision regarding services that 60 percent would be filled by competition, while the remaining forty percent would be used for removing insufficient representation of any community.

NOVEL SAFEGUARD

One of the safeguards is reported to be very novel which wants to lay down that in case of communal riots half the financial loss suffered by the Hindu dus should be compensated by the Muslims and vice versa. The Muslims, it is said have no objection to conceding safeguards on the principle that similar safeguards should be given to the Muslim minorities in other provinces. The Hindu attitude on this question, it is learnt, is divided and a majority of the delegates favour the acceptance of the Muslim demand, although one section objects to separation if the province does not become selfsupporting, and subvention is asked for.

Pandit Malaviya is understood to have implored the Sind Hindus not to press too much for details by prejudging the issues.

HINDU DELEGATE CREATES SCENE

Professor Chablani who opposed separation left for Delhi this evening. At one stage of the discussion when a Nationalist Muslim delegate replied to his arguments, the professor came out of the room ruffled, and wanted to leave for the station, dropping in a hurry his papers and wallet. He was however, persuaded by a Delhi delegate "not be hasty" he again went in, and after participating in the deliberations for two hours, left by a later train.

Earlier in the day the Maharashtra delegates to the Unity Conference were entertained by the local Maharashtra Mandal at a 'pansupari' function at their club. Messrs. Moonje, Aney and Salve addressed the gathering.

MORE MUSLIM SUPPORT TO UNITY CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Nov. 7

A meeting of the Nagpur Muslim Association, held yesterday with Mr. Abbasali Kamal in the chair, adopted a resolution approving the Allahabad Unity Conference and wishing it a complete success. A resolution protesting against the exclusion of Mr. Jinnah from the R. T. C. was also passed.

HINDU QUADRANGULAR COMMITTEE.

The Hindu Quadrangular Committee, at its meeting held last evening with Rao Bahadur Kelkar in the chair, passed Mr. P. M. Naidoo's resolution that in view of the general feeling against playing the quadrangular cricket matches on communal lines, the Committee finds itself unable to take part in the ensuing quadrangular matches.

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